

THE

# Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XXXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 1346.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1871.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED ..... 5d.  
{ STAMPED ..... 5d.

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

## CHRISTIAN ECONOMICS.

## I.—WHAT AND WHEREFORE.

LET not the above heading repel you, good reader! It indicates, we confess, a series of papers to be threaded by their relation to a common theme—and, we are fully aware, it is ordinarily preferred that a weekly sheet, such as the *Nonconformist*, should comment on events as they occur, rather than unfold a succession of ideas bearing upon the same subject. "*Toujours perdrix*," is a criticism which we are reluctant to provoke, but to which the singleness of our aim is very apt to expose us. And yet, as in architecture straight lines and curves constitute the elements from the various combinations of which the impression made by the sublimest specimens of the art is produced; and as, not unfrequently, clusters of pillars best set forth the sentiments which the artist desires to excite; so two or three rudimental principles, expressed in an endless variety of forms, pervade and characterise the whole of what we may designate "Christian Economics," and sometimes the illustrations of them may be best presented in groups, in which each contributes strength and congruity to the others. Bear with us, then, while we attempt to develop in greater fulness and breadth, by means of a short succession of papers, a subject well worth thoughtful treatment, and if, which is but too likely, it fails to awaken lively interest, impute the failure, not to the barrenness of the subject itself, but to the unskilful and inartistic manner in which it has been handled.

Last week some remarks were drawn from us by a suggestion which, as we interpreted it, appeared to base the unity of a National Church upon a proportionate distribution of public endowments among all Christian denominations. In subsequently turning over the suggestion in our mind, and viewing it in the light of those spiritual principles which no one caring to be called a Christian would dispute, it occurred to us that much of the doubt which the idea of disestablishment seems to quicken and foster in the minds of not a few sincere and close thinkers, arises from their looking at it from one point only—and that point the one which lies much nearest to what we must describe as the civil and secular forms in which society embodies its needs and aspirations. Nobody is specially responsible for this too restricted, and, we must add, too material presentation of the question to the popular appre-

hension. Speaking with a reference to history, it could hardly have been other, perhaps, than it has been. A State Church has almost necessarily turned towards that aspect of Christian Economics which confines attention to, and begets controversy in respect of, the secular support of spiritual institutions. But, in truth, the laws of economy embrace a much more extensive and varied scope than that which comprises only things connected with money or money's worth. When we have found out how spiritual institutions may most easily, or most surely, obtain due temporal support, we have not by any means exhausted the whole range of Christian Economics. We have not necessarily arrived at a trustworthy conclusion as to the fittest mode of raising Church temporalities. For it does not follow, in this instance, that the easiest or the most certain process is the most appropriate. A spiritual organisation may be rich in worldly possessions, and yet the way in which it has acquired them, and the tenure by which it holds them, may be fatal to its religious life and activity.

Now, we think it will be possible to look at what, after all, is a narrow point, in its connection with the spiritual principles which ought to govern "the household of faith." The whole question of what we take leave to term the commissariat of Christian churches—the organised armies which have arrayed themselves under the banner of the Cross, to wage a war of extermination with ignorance and sin—is largely to be governed by the purpose of their mission, the ground which they occupy, and the weapons which they use. That is to say, the methods and processes to be employed in sustaining their fighting powers should be such as will least contravene, and will most promote, the objects to achieve which those powers are to be exercised. We have it in view to devote a few papers to an inquiry into the laws and conditions which such methods involve. We want to show that, in this respect, the temporal maintenance of Christian churches cannot, without injury to their spiritual character, influence, and objects, be placed upon a precisely similar footing to that of other benevolent and beneficent institutions—that, if we may so say, the external must be evolved from, and be of a piece with, the internal—and that, in deciding how churches may be best put and preserved in high working condition, we are bound to consider, not merely, not even principally, the means which will most conduce to their visible growth, permanence, and success, but those which will best nourish in them, and will render most available for their work, the religious vitality which they aim at transmitting to others.

It is quite clear that this is a view of the question of disestablishment which cannot well be submitted to Parliament. "Christian Economics," in the entire breadth of meaning which the phrase covers, cannot be very conveniently discussed in a purely secular assembly. But this fact does not preclude the possibility of discussing it at all—and to good purpose too. Parliament is now up. No very prominent question has yet taken hold of the public mind since the prorogation. May we not appeal to all men whose spiritual instincts and susceptibilities have been fairly developed, to view the leading, and, indeed, the all-absorbing, ecclesiastical question of the age, from a different standpoint to that which they have been

wont to occupy? We do not presume to say what will be the result of the process upon their convictions, but we are very sure it will dissolve some prejudices, and will tend to open hitherto unnoticed capacities for discriminating and appreciating truths essentially religious in their nature.

## THE SPECTATOR ON THE SALE OF ADVOWNS.

WHAT is to be said of an institution whose warmest and most able defenders not only admit, but are forward to maintain, that its existence is bound up with a scandalous and deadly abuse? The open purchase of the "cure of souls" is an evil over which earnest and godly Churchmen have for years lamented. In theory indefensible, it has been found in practice benumbing to spiritual life, fatal to all close and warm relations between the Christian minister and the people of his charge, and utterly destructive to a noble ideal of the pastoral office. It would be simply impossible to estimate the amount of torpor and deadness among the agricultural classes, and of violent hostility to all religion among the artisans of the towns, produced by the fact that they know the care of their spiritual interests to be made habitually a matter of sale and purchase. The Bishop of Manchester, years ago, when still a country vicar, spoke out against this crying evil in words of unsparing plainness. And his experience, as the hard-working bishop of a populous diocese, has but deepened his sense of the injury done to the cause of the Church and of religion. At the reopening of a church of which he is the patron, he attacked the subject in his own straightforward honest fashion:—"If a lay patron was to sell a living nothing whatever would be thought of it. Everybody must be more or less acquainted with the advertisements which appeared from time to time in the London and local newspapers. They were something after this style:—For sale, a valuable living, of so many hundred pounds a year. The incumbent is 74 years of age: every prospect therefore of immediate succession. The living is in a neighbourhood where there is abundance of good society, near a railway-station, good shooting and fishing can be obtained, and several good packs of hounds hunt in the neighbourhood." There was no scandal in the Church of England that alienated, and kept alienated, the great Nonconformist bodies from them—bodies whom it should be the desire of every Churchman to bring back to the fold—than the sight of such things as he had mentioned. . . . He quite admitted that the evil was much less mischievous in fact than it might be expected to prove, but it was an evil which generated a low conception of the ministerial office, and which generated all kinds of technical evasions, which were most demoralising. . . . The whole traffic in Church patronage was an evil, an abuse of an high and solemn trust, and hence, although it had grown up to be a recognised system amongst us, it was so pernicious in its influences that every true well-wisher of the Church ought to desire its removal." The bishop does not touch, at any rate explicitly, on the most fatal element in the whole system—that it places in posts where the one essential requisite is the power of moving and inspiring the hearts of men, officials who may be and very often are wholly devoid of that power. It is true that the bishop of the diocese may refuse to institute on moral or doctrinal grounds; but morals the most unimpeachable, and doctrine the most orthodox, are not all that is needed if a man is to minister to his fellow-men in spiritual things. The gifts that are needed defy the analysis of the examining chaplain, and must be witnessed to by the instinct of the Christian congregation. But, so far as Dr. Fraser goes, he hits undoubted blots, and hits them strongly.

And now we have the *Spectator* maintain-



ing that the system of patronage at present existing is the only one possible to the Established Church! Well, we hope that our friends throughout the country, who are engaged in fighting the battle of disestablishment, will take good note of the position assumed by this, one of their most resolute, not to say bitter opponents. Again and again, when the abuses of the Church have been drawn out in large array, we have been met by the rejoinder—"These are abuses, we admit it; but they admit of reformation; and why not reform, rather than destroy?" And often the addition has been made—"Reformation is only healthy when it comes from within; enter the fold of the Church; attack its abuses, as faithful members, not as open assailants, and we will gladly join in the campaign, for then we shall believe that a longer and healthier life and not an early dissolution of the Church is your object." But now the confession has been frankly made; these abuses are not excrescences; they are admitted to be unwoven with the very fabric of establishment; and with them it must stand or fall. "We doubt," writes our contemporary, "if there is a layman sincerely attached to the Church of England who has not tried to devise some remedy for this grievance, the sale of livings, and we know there is as yet no one of any mark who, after careful study, has not given up the attempt." From within or from without, at the hands of friend or foe, the reformation of the Establishment is pronounced impossible; the tares cannot be rooted out of the wheat, and the only thing to do is to remain as content as we can be with a system, which shocks the spiritual conscience of all outside the Church, and thousands of her most earnest and devoted children. Every alternative is examined and rejected. The bishops cannot possibly be entrusted with the patronage, or we should have within a generation four-and-twenty churches preaching and teaching within the pale of the Establishment. This curious result of the policy inaugurated by the Act of Uniformity might indeed be averted by a regulation that bishops should hold office for five years only, and should be superseded, if they abused their rights of patronage; but of this arrangement there is very little chance. It would make most clergymen sick with annoyance and distrust; and English Churchmen would resist the innovation to the utmost. Popular election is singularly out of the question. It has been fairly tried in many parishes, and by the consent of all good men it fails. One-half of the ratepayers are not Churchmen at all, and of the remaining half large sections never enter a church except to be married or to attend a funeral. Besides, the educated of this country will absolutely refuse to have their spiritual teachers set over them by the ignorant. Of a council of communicants there is of course no possibility at all; this would be as hopeless as it would be unfair. "The revenues of the English Church belong to the nation, to be held, if you will, in trust for that Church, and any attempt to devote them to the uses of a sect would be followed by their appropriation to other purposes, say national education." Cromwell's scheme of a Committee of Triers is incomparably the best in theory; but in the long run it would be sure to fail. It would be practically appointed by the majority, and would therefore gradually impress a uniform tone upon the Church fatal to its chances of continued existence. A council of selection appointed by the ratepayers of each diocese would ultimately sink to the position of delegates, and so we should have all the evils of popular election, minus only the more public scandals that now so often accompany it. These—with the necessary compression—are the arguments which our contemporary brings against Dr. Fraser's hopes of reform. We are not directly concerned with the question as between the *Spectator* and the Bishop of Manchester, except so far as every Englishman is concerned with a problem that touches very nearly the religious well-being of his country. But we desire to call attention to an admission which is made in the course of the article, and could, indeed, hardly fail to be made. Under the present state of things, the question of patronage is one of enormous difficulty, answered at present in a manner which is scandalous and demoralising, and yet not admitting of any solution which shall not be attended with greater evils. But "of course, if the Establishment is to be abolished, the answer is easy." A Free Church will naturally revert to its customs before the fetters of the State were imposed upon it; a "sect among the sects" will freely choose those whom the spiritual sense of its loyal members shall recognise as fittest for the work of the ministry. But let it be distinctly understood that the purchase system, abolished in the army, must remain in the Church, its curse and its scandal, till the year of disestablishment arrives. There

are those who, knowing well the mischief wrought by the trade in livings—knowing that, according to a recent calculation, the souls of 1,400 parishes are this day offered for sale to the highest bidder—knowing that there is not the slightest security that any one of the purchasers will appoint to the charge of which he has become the patron a man who is fitted for his high responsibilities—yet hold that the blessings of Establishment are sufficient to atone for all! The people of England will be able to judge; but it is well that they should remember the price that they pay for Establishment, and what they are taught by the *Spectator* to consider the one simple and only method of solving easily the problem of patronage.

#### THE CATHOLIC REFORMERS OF CENTRAL EUROPE.

Relative to the change of Ministry in Bavaria, mentioned in the Postscript of our last number, the Dusseldorf correspondent of the *Guardian* says:—"The reconstitution of the Bavarian Ministry presents once more matter of congratulation to the Alt-Catholic party. Count Hegnenberg-Dux takes the presidency and Foreign Affairs, as it is generally understood, to keep the place warm for the return of Prince Hohenlohe, who is now bitterly opposed by the Ultramontane party. At present von Lutz, the Education Minister, has carried his point, and eliminated successfully the Infalibilist element from the Ministry; three of his former colleagues, who opposed his plans, having to make way for more liberal Ministers." It seems that the Concordat is greatly in favour of Ultramontane pretensions, but no Bavarian Government has yet been strong enough to propose its abrogation.

The German bishops have settled to assemble in conference at Fulda in the beginning of September, for the purpose of making common cause with the Bishop of Ermeland in his resistance to the action of the Prussian Education Minister. In view of this Professor Michellis has addressed to them an open letter, from which the following is an extract:—

You, the twenty-three bishops, have cast against the intelligence of those Catholic men who have taken up open battle against the Vatican innovation the heavy accusation of anti-Church and destructive proclivities. I accuse you, therefore, of practical untruth and calumny, while I refer—without alluding to individual acts—to the general declaration of the theologians assembled at Munich in 1863, and to the *Bonn Literary Gazette*, edited by Rausch. The confounding of the scholastic, especially the Thomistic, philosophy and theology with the standpoint of Church dogma and thought lies at the bottom of the Infalibilist self-deceit, as well as of this calumny against the better tendency of progressive knowledge, and has caused the present crisis in the Church and among men. You, the twenty-three bishops, have proved decidedly that you have not yet comprehended, or even faced, the true object of dispute, by the false interpretation, to which you still adhere, of the conception of the personal infallibility of the Pope, which you continually ask us to understand in the sense of personal property; whereas we understand and oppose it, according to the letter of the Vatican decrees, as the transfer of the infallibility of the Church to the person of the Pope, without any active co-operation of the whole Episcopate, as representatives of the entire Church. Finally, you have falsely accused us, who have appealed lawfully to the protection of the State, of having placed the decision as to faith and dogma in the hands of the State, while you, by the maintenance of this untrue accusation, are necessarily forced into a directly revolutionary position towards the civil power standing on its equal rights. As you wish to enforce by simple authority that which is innately untrue, speaking evil of the way of knowledge, which is and desires the truth, you must be inevitably pushed on in the path prepared by the Jesuits for you, you will be obliged to rely on a fanatic multitude in opposition to better knowledge and to intelligence progressing in a Catholic spirit, and—finally, to provoke a sanguinary contest.

The writer of this letter has been lecturing in Austria. At Presburg he was received most enthusiastically, being escorted to his hotel by a procession with torches. His lectures in North Germany have lately been nothing but scenes of disorder and police interference, owing to the opposition of the Ultramontanes. The Bishop of St. Pölten, who was the secretary to the Vatican Council, has caused a notice to be read from his pulpits that a heretic priest was wandering loose about, and that he was not to be allowed to preach, and no Catholics were to go to his lectures.

"The Old Catholic movement in Germany has at length begun to make the Vatican uneasy," writes a Roman correspondent to the *Vienna Presse*. "As I learn from a well-informed quarter, the Curia is but indifferently satisfied with the excessive zeal of the German and French bishops, for it looks on the demonstrations they have initiated as premature. The Archbishop of Mayence was summoned to Rome for no other purpose than to furnish confidential and precise information, and to receive suitable instructions regarding the demeanour he is to observe under present circumstances. The summons of Archbishop Kettler to Rome, which is a new proof of the freedom secured to the Pope in the independent exercise of his spiritual functions, but which had probably more to do with politics than religion, has created an impression in Liberal circles that the famous phrase of a justly celebrated statesman, 'A free Church in a free State,' however well it may sound, is at best only an impossible platitude so long as the Catholic Church retains its

present decidedly antagonistic attitude to the modern civil state.

The lower clergy of Hungary, it is said, refuse to obey the order of the bishops respecting the publication of the Infalibility dogma, and are manifesting reformation tendencies, the bearing of which cannot be appreciated as yet. This resistance is supported by a secret circular. A great popular meeting was held at Gloggnitz on the 20th August. Resolutions have been passed to oppose the Ultramontanes in the elections, and condemnatory of the Pope's infallibility.

The "Free Catholics" of Switzerland do not intend to lag behind in the general reform movement within the Roman Church. A provisional central committee has been formed already, and the first step taken by this body is the convocation of a congress for the 18th of September, at Soldthurn, where the Bishop resides. Members of other religious communities who take an interest in the Catholic movement are invited to attend. Three speeches treating of the "burning questions" are announced already—1, The question of the separation of Church and State; 2, the questions as to Church and politics connected with the intended revision of the Bund; 3, Organisation of resistance to the Infalible hierarchy. Finally, the assembly will be asked to send a deputation to the Munich congress, and to nominate a central committee for Switzerland for the purpose of permanently guiding the affairs of the new communities.

A pamphlet has been issued by the Catholic bishops in Switzerland upon the dogma of Papal infallibility. The bishops insist upon the validity of the decisions adopted by the Ecumenical Council, and upon the infallibility of the Pope as Supreme Head of the Church.

We learn from the *Colonial Church Chronicle* that some of our bishops have addressed letters to Holland and Germany expressive of sympathy with the stand which is being made against "Infallibility." Two of the letters (from the Bishops of Ely and Lincoln respectively) are quoted. That by Bishop Wordsworth states:—

We desire to assure you of our veneration and love for you, on account of the benefits formerly conferred by your Church upon our own. As you remember with gratitude that sacred name of Willibrod, both ours and yours, and of his companions, burning with Apostolic zeal and preaching the Gospel of the grace of God to your ancestors, so cherish we also the illustrious memory of Erasmus of Rotterdam, who for years dwelt in England and held up to us the torch of reformation. Nor, in later times, can we forget the constancy and courage of your Episcopate in vindicating and maintaining the true Catholic Faith, and in contending against the Popish pretence of ecclesiastical tyranny, especially in that bitter strife which arose from the Bull *Unigenitus*. We ourselves have seen in our own days, with admiration, the undaunted energy with which you have rejected the novel falsehood of the Immaculate Conception, and have upheld the primitive religion of Christ as contained in the Inspired Scripture, and preserved in the genuine traditions of the Catholic Church. God grant that we may be associated with you henceforward in closer bonds of faith and charity.

We read in the *New York Times* of the 24th ult., that Abbé Miel (Charles Francis Bonaventura), who has held a distinguished position in Paris, has recently renounced his connection with the Romish Church, and has been received into the Protestant Episcopal Church, and been assigned by Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, to a French mission in Philadelphia.

#### IMPERFECT BELIEF BETTER THAN UNBELIEF.\*

(BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.)

We are apt to assume that because our faith is to us the true faith, we are bound to bring every one to it. And so the honest Protestant thinks it is a duty which he owes to God and to those who are in his service, or under his care, to attempt to convert them to the Protestant faith. Every employer thinks he is bound by every means in his power to drive away the superstition of his servants. Now, if there arises in your life and disposition something statelier than they have known before; if they see a fruit so large, lustrous, and sweet that they come to you and say, "Show me the tree whose boughs brought forth that fruit," then you may point them to your tree of life; but to undertake to deprive the poor and ignorant of their dogmas and their faith in immortality, even though they may be superstitious, and to give them nothing in the place of these, is a desecration. It is doing wrong to them. I would rather see a Catholic a good Christian according to the measure of light which there is in the Catholic Church, than to see him renounce that Church, and come to nothing at all. A man who has left one church and not gone into another, who has let go of one stage of religious advancement and gone no higher, is not bettered, but made worse, in his condition. It is not dangerous to unsettle particular modes of belief, or arguments and forms of expression; but to unsettle men's faith, on which they have leaned their souls ever since they were children, is like taking away from my honeysuckle the trellis, though it be old and rotten, and putting nothing in the place of it. If I put in wire and take away the wood, replacing the wood as fast as I take it away by the wire, handling the vine so carefully that when the work is completed not a branch is maimed, then I do no harm. But if I take away the timbers around which it has twined, and it falls to the ground,

\* The subjoined is copied from "Lecture Room Talk," as it is reported in the *Christian Union*.



where it is beaten by every rain, and trampled by every browsing animal, I do by it just as I do by that soul that is accustomed, it may be by imperfect methods, to be drawn up to God, when I take away its reliance on those methods, and plant no higher faith in its stead.

The same is true in regard to leading men to renounce their service, their ceremonies, their worship, and their Sundays. Liberty, in the first instance, is a dangerous thing. I am myself extremely liberal in my construction of the offices of the sanctuary; and yet I am extremely particular and conscientious in not taking away from men their educated convictions. I do not think a man is better or worse for baptism. It is the Holy Ghost that makes a man better. One is not necessarily a Christian because he is baptized. There are among the Quakers as good men as live on the face of the earth, who reject baptism, and rely wholly on the thing meant. Surely, then, believing this, I do not esteem immersion as obligatory. It is good, and sprinkling is good, and affusion is good; but then, none of them are necessary. If, however, there comes to me a young man or maiden whose revered parents believed that immersion was the explicit command of the Lord Jesus Christ, and he or she has been brought up to observe that mode, and has hung thereon all the associations of life, is it worth my while to root out this conviction? I say, "No." Some persons say to me, "Do you count the whole thing to be indifferent?" My reply is, that it is not wise to take away from men those methods of worship and ideas of ordinance to which they have been accustomed, even though of themselves they may be matters of indifference. The educated associations of men are not matters of indifference. It is far better that a man's conscience should be taken care of, than that he should come to my standard or yours. It is the soul that is to be considered.

That which is true of baptism is true of worship. I believe in a very plain worship; but many persons are brought up to believe in a ritualistic worship; and it is not fair for me, nor for you, nor for any, to ridicule it. Argument, sober discussion, is not to be shut off; but it is a thousand times better that a man should have a conscience and a worship, even if it be through the most elaborate ritualism, than that he should have no worship and no conscience. Do not respect ignorance nor superstition; but respect that palpitating heart which lies behind, in the use of the one or the other.

The unsettling tendency of many of the developments of modern times may fitly be considered in this connection. There are isms which are attracting the attention of many, and leading them away from their old faiths; and I say to you, do not forget your fathers' and your mothers' teachings, and do not forsake your Bible and your Sundays, for the mere glow of colours which fly through the air, and can be shaped to no use. Beware how you leave things that are practical and have taken hold of your being, to follow some will-o'-the-wisp. When anything opens up to you a better conception of life, and a better way of living, take it; but do not give up that which you have until you get something better to supply its place. Copper is a very cumbersome coin; and if a man will come and offer me silver, I will give him up my copper; but never until he does. Silver is rather a cumbersome coin; and if a man comes to me with gold I will give him up my silver for that. But I will not give up the silver till I get the gold. It is perfectly fair to change poor coin for a higher medium all the way up; but be sure you do not give up your money until you get its equivalent in something higher and more useful.

These remarks apply to the whole tendency of modern science. The science of our age is intensely sceptical. It throws more and more doubt upon accustomed religion, and strives more and more to make it appear that there is nothing in it beyond mere forms of doctrine, and that the question of the day is whether there is any religion at all, or any God whatsoever. There are thousands of men who have read the writings of Herbert Spencer (which have in them much that is good, and much that is harmful), of Tyndall, and others of that school, and who have seen, as they supposed, that there was in this movement the dawn of a greater day, which shall reveal shapes in their true forms, and give us a real summer's day of growth. And the first and only effect that has been produced upon the mind, has been to lead men to feel that all they had believed before was good for nothing. Science, so far as it is severing you from the past, is doing a mischievous work. If, besides exposing the errors and imperfections in men's beliefs and theories, it fashions to us something definite and tangible and positive, then it is to be followed; but if it takes away our faith, and gives us nothing, then it curses and blights, and does not bless.

Let me say, in closing, to those who think they are free, and boast because they are free, from the superstitions of youth, that no man is so poor as he whose mind breathes no holy thoughts, who has no spiritual ardour, no hope that reaches beyond the present, no God, and no heaven, and to whom the grave is a door of darkness, a pit, a silent chamber of forgetfulness. The man who is addicted to the most sottish superstition is better than the man whose soul, cleansed of all crime, and clean as the ice is clean, is frigid, jellied, life-destroying.

Believe, and hold on to your belief. Give it up only for the sake of a higher and better belief. Against all the reasonings of science, against all the sceptical tendencies of the age, and against all

the seducing influences which are brought to bear upon you, maintain your hold upon God, upon Christ, upon the Sabbath, upon sound morals, and upon the truths that lead to sound morals.

The Devonshire Church Institution suggest Nov. 19 as "National Church Sunday," i.e., for Church defense sermons and collections.

THE BENEDICTION IN SCOTLAND.—The *Scotsman* reports that at a meeting of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, held on Wednesday, Mr. Finlay Mathieson proposed to give notice of a motion calling attention to the fact that Professor Charteris pronounced the benediction at a recent graduation meeting where Dr. Bennett had delivered an address hostile, in Mr. Mathieson's opinion, to the Bible and the ministers of religion. In the course of some conversation which ensued, Dr. Smith objected to the proposal as irregular, while Mr. Stewart deprecated the procedure pointed at as uncalled for, more especially with regard to a gentleman who had proved himself one of the truest friends of the Church. The Presbytery declined to receive the motion.

HUNTING CLERGYMEN.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* calls attention to the following extraordinary advertisement in the *Field*:—"Sole Charge.—In a good hunting country. Furnished house, stables, and stipend, &c., desired for the coming winter by a benefited clergyman.—Address F., &c., &c." The advertiser makes no secret of his wants. He is already benefited, but in a non-hunting country; he requires quarters for his horses and himself during the approaching season, and a "sole charge," because he dislikes interference. Clearly "F." was born too late; he would have made a capital Abbot in mediæval times, and albeit unconsciously and undesignedly, have done his worst to destroy the monastic system. But nowadays a bishop is not expected to ride well to hounds, and may therefore demand that his clergy shall—at any rate ostensibly—be fishers of men rather than hunters of foxes.

PAYMENT OF FEES TO DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.—A difference has arisen between the Portsmouth School Board and the Education Department. Some two months ago the board determined, by a large majority, that they would pay no fees to denominational schools; but when the bye-laws were presented for confirmation, the Education Department replied that "in their opinion it would not be just to deprive a parent of his right to choose the particular public elementary school to which he will send his child, because while he is compelled by these bye-laws to send his child to school, he is unable, from poverty, to pay his school fee." At the last meeting of the School Board the subject was again discussed; but a resolution was adopted, by which the clerk was instructed to inform the department that the decision had been arrived at after a full consideration of all the circumstances. The board will, therefore, adhere to their previous decision.

SERMONS AND PREACHERS.—A gentleman travelling recently in the south of England, says:—"In the morning I went to church, and the preacher—a tall, thin man—gave forth the text, 'The words that I speak unto you I speak not of myself.' He divided his subject into four 'heads,' and concluded with 'an application to ourselves.' Now, there was nothing at all remarkable in this, but what had happened subsequently I thought very extraordinary. The following Sunday I was located in the north, and again attended Divine service. A short, fat man occupied the pulpit, and, to my utter astonishment, not only his text, but every word of his sermon, was precisely what I had heard on the preceding Sabbath. The Sunday after I was at a fashionable watering-place, and I could scarcely credit the evidence of my senses when I heard the same discourse over again from the lips of a red-haired, weak-eyed, squeaky-voiced youth."

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER COMPLICATION IN AUSTRALIA.—The Queen has been advised by the Government at home to legalise the marriage with a deceased wife's sister in South Australia, and the effect of the law will be this:—A South Australian may lawfully have two wives at once, a deceased wife's sister in Australia, and another woman in England. His marriage in Australia not being a recognised marriage here, an alliance with a second wife in England would be a valid marriage, and he would not be indictable for bigamy; while in Australia his former wife's sister would be his lawful wife, and his English wife would be accounted his mistress only. The complications as to legitimacy and inheritance growing out of this strange state of things may be readily imagined. But if the other colonies should follow the example and make the same demand, as certainly they will, the consequences may be most serious. For this reason alone, if for no other, the repeal of the prohibition must be adopted in England also. It will be impossible to maintain that that which is right in Australia is wrong in England.—*Law Times*.

A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF UNION.—A few weeks ago the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh, paid a short visit to a country district where he is in the habit of spending a short time almost every summer. The rev. gentleman has been accustomed to preach a sermon on each visit, at the request of the inhabitants of the place; but on the present occasion the Rev. Dr. Ker, of the United Presbyterian Church, Glasgow, happened to be in the neighbourhood, and a suggestion was made that, as he was a stranger, the sermon should be preached by him. The proposal was heartily supported by

Dr. Guthrie, who volunteered to take part in conducting the devotional exercises. The matter was thus settled to the satisfaction of all parties; but at the last moment something like a difficulty arose as to who should discharge the duties of precentor. The difficulty, however, was soon got over in the happiest possible manner by a minister of the Establishment offering to undertake the duty. The service was as enjoyable as it was unparalleled in the history of Presbyterianism. A United Presbyterian minister preached, a Free Church minister prayed, and an Established Church minister precentored.

THE PROSECUTION OF RITUALISTS.—The *John Bull* understands that the legal proceedings which threatened the Vicar of Hillingdon will not now take place. Three aggrieved parishioners had complained to the Bishop of London that the Rev. J. H. Thomas had offended by consecrating the Holy Communion, standing at the west side of the holy table; and the bishop, in consistency with his already published circular to his clergy, ordered Mr. Thomas to obey the law laid down by the judges of Mr. Purchas, and consecrate in future at the north side. Mr. Thomas, with the assurance of sincere regret that he could not obey the bishop, represented that he could not conscientiously deviate from the course he had constantly pursued, and submitted that the Purchas decision being one which, in the opinion of counsel, affected Mr. Purchas, and him alone, did not constitute law; that the Mackonochie decision confirmed the legality of the eastward position of the celebrant, and that he was prepared to defend his conduct in any suit which might be instituted against him. It would appear that the bishop recognises the validity of Mr. Thomas's reply, since he abstains from himself originating proceedings; and the three aggrieved parishioners seem to share the bishop's opinion, since they also decline instituting proceedings.

IT IS AN ILL WIND, &c.—The Church of Rome is not too proud to accept its miracles even through the Commune. The corpses of the Jesuits Olivaint, Decondray, Canbert, Clerc, and De Bengy, shot by the Communists, have lately been transferred from Père-la-Chaise to the Jesuits' church in the Rue de Sévres, and were there placed in a special vault accessible to the public. No sooner were they settled in their places than they began to perform miracles. A young girl, incurably lamed in one leg, smitten with a variety of other horrible diseases besides, and long given up by all the doctors, prayed to Father Olivaint. She then, probably "in consequence of information received," had herself conveyed to the tomb of the martyr. One touch sufficed; she threw away her crutch, and all her other ailments were gone in the same moment. She walked home all by herself, and made her cure known. From that day forward she is to be seen daily praying at the healing shrine, and is ready to confound any sceptic by any amount of written testimonials as to her cure. Nor were the other fathers idle. Father Decondray as well as Father Clerc are reported to have manifested equally wondrous signs, though there is some little obscurity yet regarding the persons healed by them. As might have been expected, people already begin to throng to the church in quest of health, and as soon as the chapel specially to be erected for those fathers is ready, it will become a regular place of pilgrimage. A father of the Jesuits' College is commissioned with taking special note of all the wonders performed, in order that the proposal for their beatification may be sent soon and in due form to the Vatican.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE POPE COMING TO HIS SENSES.—PIUS IX., in reply to the recent congratulations on the 23rd ult., said, among other things, "God humbles and He also exalts, and it was just through me that this wondrous feature of Divine Providence had to be exemplified. I feel much inclined to compare my fate and that of the Holy See to the man in the parable who went from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell among thieves, who plundered him and left him half dead on the ground. That is the case in which we find ourselves to-day. But we will not complain of those who have robbed us through God's permission, and who by warlike excitements and public lies have taken possession of this city. We need not go out of our minds on that account, since God by these events wished to show us the greatness of His kindness and mercy, and then the greatness of His power. The Good Samaritan came and paid the host of the inn as much as was necessary that he might take in the wounded, nurse him, and restore him to health. Is it not the Samaritan of to-day who causes so many Catholics to offer us the presents of their hands, the desires of their hearts and spirits, and finally to keep up the principles which have become confused in this miserable revolution, if they have not become entirely lost? How comforting it has been to see so many societies of young men between twenty and twenty-five, in the fulness of their strength, offering up, in these heavy and dangerous times, prayers, promises, nay, their very lives, in order to keep intact the holy pledge of faith, love, and hope for a better future! Be, therefore, God's providence praised, and let the hope that we are destined to see the working of His power with our own eyes yet give us courage for the future."

Paul de Kock, the deceased French novelist, had a horror of medical men, but one day, when seriously ill, he consented to see a doctor, who gave him a prescription, and called the next morning to ask if it had been followed. "If I'd followed it," growled Paul de Kock, "I should have broken my neck." "How so?" said the astonished Esculapius. "Why, I flung it out of the window."



## Religious and Denominational News.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION  
CONFERENCE.

The great annual gathering and conference of delegates representing almost every Young Men's Christian Association in Great Britain and Ireland, takes place this year in London, the effort to give the movement an international tone by holding the meeting in one of the large towns of Holland, as proposed at a former anniversary, not being successful. There is on the present occasion an unusually large muster of delegates, for the purpose of receiving whom and giving them a cordial and fraternal greeting a meeting of the members of the London society was held on Saturday evening, at the rooms of the association in Aldersgate-street. The meeting was presided over by Mr. G. Williams, assisted by Messrs. H. M. Heath and S. Thompson. On Sunday morning Christ Church, Newgate-street, was filled in every compartment by a large and earnest congregation, including the representatives from the country, many members of the London Association, and others interested in the proceeding of the conference. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Gordon Calthrop, M.A., vicar of St. Augustine's, Highbury, from verses 67 and 68, chap. vi., of St. John's Gospel, the scope of the rev. gentleman's discourse being to show the insufficiency of all earthly accomplishments, of science, of art, of philosophy, of riches, of all mental and physical greatness that man could boast of. The delegates dined together at the association, and afterwards a Bible-class was held in the large lecture-room, presided over by Mr. Shipton. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. H. F. Bowker, of London; W. J. Stokes, of Dublin, and Hugh Miller, of Edinburgh. A sermon, specially adapted to the occasion, was preached on Sunday night in Tottenham-court-road Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Brock, of Bloomsbury, after which there was communion service, the Rev. Thomas Binney presiding.

On Monday morning the committee of the Young Men's Christian Association met delegates from the several local associations in Great Britain and Ireland, and also several delegates from America, France, and Germany, to hear statements of their several experiences. Lord Shaftesbury was to have presided; but in his unavoidable absence Mr. Gurney Hoare, M.P., took the chair, and gave the delegates a hearty welcome. There were also present the Rev. Dr. Cumming, the Rev. T. Binney, Mr. W. McArthur, M.P., Mr. G. Williams, treasurer; and Mr. W. E. Shipton, secretary. Addresses were delivered describing the origin, progress, and working of the societies they respectively represented, by Pasteur Cook, of Nimes; Herr Feldmann, of Germany; Mr. Westmore, of New York; Mr. Varranmarke, of Philadelphia; and Mr. Wilkie, of Toronto. Pasteur Cook mentioned as a remarkable circumstance that of all the young men belonging to the Young Men's Christian Society of Nimes who went out to the late war not one was killed. Mr. G. Hoare then left the chair, which was taken by Dr. Cumming, who, having addressed a few cordial words to the meeting, called upon the following provincial delegates, who described the features of their several institutions, viz.—Mr. Newitt, of Southport; Mr. Smith, of Leeds; Mr. France, of Stockton; Mr. Jacobs, of Ryde; Mr. Ostler, of Bristol; Mr. A. Carter, of Faringdon; Mr. Dixon, of Dorchester; Mr. G. E. Thomas, of Birmingham; Mr. Harris, of Brighton; and Mr. Williams, of Lincoln. Mr. W. Morley moved a resolution thanking Mr. Hoare and Dr. Cumming for presiding, and in doing so took occasion to pass a high eulogium upon the zeal and earnestness of Mr. Shipton, the secretary. The motion was seconded by a delegate from Bristol, and carried. The compliment was briefly acknowledged by Dr. Cumming, who pronounced the benediction, and the meeting separated.

The second day's conference was held yesterday morning at the rooms in Great Marlborough-street. Mr. George Hanbury, who presided, spoke of the value of such conferences in disseminating information relative to the progress of religious truth. Mr. J. James and Mr. Stokes gave full information with regard to the progress of the branch associations in Dublin, Carlow, Longford, Athlone, and other places. Mr. McClelland, of Derry, said the association there had progressed so rapidly that now they had a hall which had cost 3,500*l*. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. Quinn, of Belfast; Mr. Montgomery, of Bangor, County Down; the Rev. Joseph Potter, Carrick-upon-Shannon, and other gentlemen from Ireland, and much information was given with regard to the Irish associations.

The Rev. T. G. Rose has resigned the charge of the Baptist church, Long Buckby, after a pastorate of seven years. Mr. Rose leaves with the deep sympathy of an attached people.

The Rev. R. Green, of the Rosse-street Baptist Chapel, Shipley, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church worshipping at Townhead, Sheffield.

EAST GRINSTEAD, SUSSEX.—The Countess of Huntingdon's chapel in this place having recently undergone certain repairs and improvements, advantage was taken of the anniversary services on Wednesday, August 30th, to make a special effort to clear the expenses. The engagements of the day were in this and every respect a thorough success. Two able and most interesting sermons were

preached, one in the afternoon by the Rev. George Jones, of Tunbridge Wells, and that in the evening by the Rev. J. B. Figgis, M.A., of Brighton, both being ministers of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion.

SALFORD.—A public tea-meeting in connection with the anniversary of the Regent Congregational Church was held on Wednesday evening last for the purpose of promoting the erection of chapel and schools for the above church and congregation, at present worshipping in an upper room in a densely populated district containing 25,000 inhabitants, with scarcely any accommodation for religious worship. Mr. William Warburton presided, and the meeting was addressed by several ministers and friends. Sermons were preached on the preceding Sunday by the Rev. Dr. Jordan, B.A., and by the Rev. John Thompson. The collections amounted to 89*l*.

SCARBOROUGH.—At the time the re-erection of the Congregational chapel in Eastbro'—one of the oldest in the town—was contemplated, efforts were made to purchase a public-house adjoining the building, for the purpose of incorporating the space upon which it stood within the chapel. At that time all attempts at negotiation failed, and the chapel had to be built without the wished-for space. Subsequently, however, the house deteriorated so much in value that recently the building, which it was refused to sell at any price, had to be sold for a most insignificant sum; and the pastor of the chapel (the Rev. E. L. Adams) and his flock, availing themselves of the opportunity, secured the property, and determined to undertake the erection of a Sunday-school thereon. That work has been successfully carried out, and on Tuesday evening last week the opening of the Sunday-school was celebrated by a public tea and meeting. Some 350 persons partook of the tea, which was held in the school and class-rooms, various ladies connected with the congregation contributing trays. In the evening a public meeting was held in the chapel, which was crowded in every part. In the absence of Ald. Brown, of Bradford, Dr. Craig presided. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. E. L. Adams (pastor), J. S. Hall, W. M. Statham, of Hull, and other friends. The total cost of the new school, including furniture and the price given for the public-house, is a little over 700*l*., towards which had been obtained 523*l*., this amount including donations of 100*l*. each from Thos. Hick, Esq., and Miss Hick, 75*l*. from the Misses Bottomley, 50*l*. from J. R. Mills, Esq., and 20*l*. from H. Brown, Esq., Bradford.

BRIGHTON.—The new and handsome Congregational church at Clifton-road, in the north-western part of Brighton, was opened for public worship on Wednesday last. The style of architecture has been termed Lombardi-Norman, but, more accurately speaking, it is what is known as Romanesque, which consists of a tasteful and appropriate blending of the specialities of several styles. It possesses a fine and lofty tower, which is a prominent object for miles around. The architect is Mr. Simpson. The schoolroom, which is situated under the church, and faces the Clifton-road, is a large, commodious, and well-lighted room, which will afford convenient accommodation for about four hundred and fifty children, and will be available for prayer-meetings, lectures, &c. There are several large class-rooms on the southern side, one of which will subsequently be fitted up as an infant-school. The cost of the building will, it is thought, be between 8,000*l*. and 9,000*l*.—rather more than was originally estimated—and it will accommodate upwards of eight hundred persons, while, should the congregation become so numerous as to necessitate an enlargement, galleries can easily be put up, which will accommodate three or four hundred persons more. The new edifice also contains a public clock erected by and for the convenience of the inhabitants of the vicinity, which is vested in trustees, and has cost 203*l*. At the first of the opening services on Wednesday afternoon the new church was crowded. The devotional services were conducted by the pastor (the Rev. H. Quick) and the Rev. R. Hamilton. The sermon was preached by the Rev. A. McAuslane, of Finsbury Chapel, London. He chose for his text Isaiah lxi., part of the 11th verse—"Our holy and beautiful house." The Rev. H. Quick afterwards made a statement respecting the origin, progress, and prospects of the congregation. In the course of his remarks he said that the exact cost of the building was at present unknown, as the accounts had not all been sent in. In round numbers, however, about 3,000*l*. had been received in cash and spent, and about 3,300*l*. more had been borrowed, and they were still considerably indebted to the treasurer. A very large amount was due in promises, and he sincerely hoped that no effort would be relaxed till the whole was paid off. After the collection had been made, a hymn was sung, and the Rev. McKenny engaged in prayer, and pronounced the benediction. A number of the congregation and their friends then adjourned to the schoolroom, where tea and coffee were provided for them. The Rev. H. Quick announced some further subscriptions, which was supplemented by Mr. Wright, who, referring to a suggestion that they should retain the ground around the building, said they were anxious to do so, but were deterred by the expense. If sold, it would realise upwards of 1,000*l*. The evening service was attended quite as well as that in the afternoon, every available seat being occupied, while seats had to be placed down the aisles for the accommodation of those unable to find seats elsewhere. The devotional exercises were taken by the Revs. E. Paxton Hood, G.

W. Robinson, and A. Hamilton, M.A., the Rev. J. M. Jones, of Lewisham, preaching the sermon. The rev. gentleman selected as his text the first verse of the 97th Psalm—"The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice," upon which injunction he founded a forcible discourse, delivered extemporaneously. At the conclusion of the discourse, the pastor thanked his brother ministers for their kindness in taking part in the services. Liberal collections were made at the close of each service.

LLANDRINDOD WELLS, RADNORSHIRE.—The services connected with the opening of Christ Church (Congregational) were held at this place on Tuesday the 22nd of August, when a discourse was delivered in the morning by the Rev. Eliezer Jones, of Ipswich, a second in the afternoon by the venerable David Williams, of Troedrhwdalar (now in his ninety-third year), and a third in the evening by the Rev. David Dudley Evans, of Newport, Monmouthshire. On the following Lord's Day the Rev. Eliezer Jones preached morning and evening, and the Rev. John Davis, of Cardiff, in the afternoon. The devotional parts of the services were conducted by the Revs. John Davis, of Cardiff; David Price, of Llandrindod; D. Avan Griffiths, of Troedrhwdalar; John Jones, of the Rock; John Davis, of Shrewsbury; and Daniel Jones, of Brandeston, Suffolk. There were present at the service on Tuesday morning the Revs. Professor Godwin, of New College, London; Thomas Jones, of Swansea, the chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales; Dr. Waddington, of London; D. P. Davis, of Builth; S. Passer, of Rhayader; William Lloyd, of Holyhead; and D. Mathias, of Llanwrtyd Wells. The new church, which belongs to the Breton Gothic style of architecture, is universally admired by all who have seen it, and it owes its erection in the main to the stimulating liberality of Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P., who promised a few years ago the noble sum of 5,000*l*. towards building chapels for the especial service of those portions of the principality which have become English-speaking. The rule laid down by the donor for the distribution of this handsome grant was that a sum equal to 10*s*. a sitting should be given to each chapel, but on a representation being made to Mr. Morley of the peculiar and exceptional circumstances of Llandrindod, he was generous enough to relax his conditions by adding 50*l*. to the 150*l*. to which the case was entitled according to the original terms. Justice and gratitude alike demand that special mention should be made of Mr. J. Remington Mills; Mr. C. Jupe, of Mere; Mr. Thomas Barnes, the Rev. Thomas Binney, and Mr. H. O. Wills, by whom the foundation-stone of the Llandrindod new church was laid, as having promptly and liberally contributed towards the building fund. It cannot be too well known and widely spread that the names of these gentlemen, as well as those of the Messrs. Crossley, Sir Titus Salt, Mr. Wm. Somerville, and Mr. Maunders, are held in loving respect and admiration by the Welsh Congregationalists on account of the many substantial proofs they have given of their interest in all that concerns Nonconformity in Wales. Mr. Morley's name is a household word in even the remotest glens of the Principality. Christ Church is only one out of twenty-one English places of worship in Wales, towards the erection of which his grant has been applied under the judicious supervision of the Rev. John Davis, of Cardiff, to whom he entrusted its distribution, and who, in conjunction with the Rev. Dr. Rees, of Swansea, has done all in his power by pen and speech to provide the means of religious instruction for English residents in the Principality. The county of Radnor, which has become entirely English-speaking, with the exception of two parishes in its western extremity, is the smallest in area and population of all the Welsh counties as well as the feeblest in Nonconformity. The Congregationalists of Llandrindod Wells are few in number, and those few grievously afflicted with pocket infirmities, and therefore stand greatly in need of extraneous aid to enable them to pay off the debt on their beautiful new sanctuary. As an inland watering-place Llandrindod Wells has only to be made known to English invalids and holiday-takers to secure for it an increasing number of visitors. Its air is unrivalled, while its scenery is all that can be desired. Its mineral waters have seldom failed to prove beneficial to persons suffering from dyspepsia and nervous debility. It is accessible by rail from all parts of the kingdom, and only fifty miles distant from Hereford and Shrewsbury.—From a Correspondent.

## Correspondence.

## COMPREHENSION OR DISESTABLISHMENT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am unwilling to trespass further upon your space, but I shall be glad if you can allow me briefly to acknowledge the courteous reply of your reviewer to my former letter, and also to express my satisfaction at finding that there are, after all, so many points of agreement between him and myself. I have no doubt that further discussion would clear away mutual misunderstanding, and perhaps bring us still nearer to each other. But for this I have no time at my command at present, for I am on the point of leaving England for a lengthened period. I will, however, offer one or two additional remarks in reply to your reviewer's letter.

Two principal considerations appear to be especially urged by him, as insuperable difficulties in the way of



such a comprehension as I contemplate. One is, that the bulk of the Nonconformists do not wish for a united national church, and would not enter it. Probably this is a correct description of the present state of feeling on the subject. But my hope and belief is that discussion will, in due time, alter this, as it has done in many another notable instance; and will result in showing that the establishment of a comprehensive church, even with many wide diversities of theological opinion, is not only desirable, but also attainable, and would be far more favourable to the spiritual welfare of the nation than a multitude of differing or competing sects separately organised. It is one of the vices of our existing Nonconformity that it has so strong a tendency to make people satisfied with a narrow sectarianism; to make them wish to retain and prolong this, as a normal state, and even suppose that "vital religion" cannot exist without it! I hope, however, that the day is not distant when this sort of Christianity will have been outgrown by the great majority of religious men, and when the idea of a national comprehension will not be spoken of by any one, as it is by your reviewer, as a "perilous experiment."

The other great difficulty to which I have alluded appears to consist in the fact that the non-Christian portion of the nation will be too hardly treated, in case the nation were to establish a comprehensive Church; inasmuch as they will necessarily be excluded from it, and from any share in such advantages of the material or outward kind as it may have to bestow. This difficulty I have admitted, and I am as sensible of its importance, perhaps, as your reviewer. But I can, in some little measure, find comfort in the thought that, in time, many or most of these non-Christian people must return to the Christian fold. I try to have faith in the ultimate triumph of Christian truth, and believe, therefore, that their self-exclusion will only be temporary. Meantime, they will suffer no wrong, for nobody proposes to levy Church-rate upon them! And I still hold, that the religious organisation of the nation ought to be determined by the will of the Christian majority. I do not say that the majority shall undertake to determine what is true doctrine. That is a different point altogether. But I plead that, in matters of mere external arrangement, relating mainly to the administration of national funds, the will of the majority ought to decide; and if a portion of our people, because they do not care for religion, or for the ministrations of the Church, choose to stand aloof, this ought not to be allowed to prevent the nation, by its legal representatives, from applying existing revenues to the Christian uses for which they were given by Christian benefactors, or for which they have been set apart in old times by the national will.

It is not proposed, be it again remembered, to tax anybody for the support of other people's religion. The question simply is, shall we use existing resources for existing wants? Shall the nation, by united and comprehensive arrangements, and with impartial justice towards all alike, do for itself, on the noble and liberal scale, what it is now doing so much in sections, often with rivalry and bitterness, as well as imperfectly and wastefully? For surely the results hitherto attained by the system, or want of system, now before us, are not satisfactory—something like one-third of the people at this moment not caring for religion at all, or for the ministrations of the churches.

And here, Mr. Editor, I find a counterbalancing consideration to a remark of your own. You say that "the truth of Christ can only obtain moral supremacy over the conscience and hearts of men, by virtue of its own intrinsic energy," and that mere outward organisation will not in itself secure this. I fully assent to this; but, nevertheless, I would ask, May not the truth of Christ be assisted or hindered by wise or unwise outward organisation? And do we not want churches and chapels? Must not these be kept in repair, and cleaned and warmed? Must not a ministry be educated and sustained? We are not yet so "spiritual" as to be able to do without all this. Hence then, as before, should we not use the national means in our hands for these obvious needs? Why turn them over to other uses? The means are there, and justly applicable to national religious wants. Take them, and make use of them accordingly, but do so in a spirit of equal justice to wards every form of Christian profession, now exemplified in and by this great English nation.

Nor would this application of national resources enable us to dispense with the free-will offerings of the people. These will be needed, much as they now are; because existing revenues will not (as I believe) be more than half enough to provide duly for the support in the nation of religious ministrations of different kinds.

But on this and various other points I cannot now enlarge. I have occupied too much of your space, and must close this hastily-written letter. Allow me, however, to thank you, Mr. Editor, in conclusion, for allowing me to speak so freely in your columns.

I remain, &c.

G. VANCE SMITH.

York, September 4, 1871.

#### ENDOWED SCHOOL SCHEMES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you allow me again, through the medium of your columns, to impress upon our friends throughout the country the importance of carefully scrutinising

the schemes put forth by the Endowed Schools Commissioners for the government of any endowed schools in their several localities? Most of the schemes at present issued have come under our notice, and in every one of them, without exception, the principles of religious equality are violated. May I also ask our friends to forward us copies of the schemes as soon as they are issued? Any person locally interested can obtain them at a small charge by applying to Mr. H. J. Roby, Secretary of the Endowed Schools Commission, Parliament-street, Westminster. We have no certain means of ascertaining when a particular scheme is first issued, and we shall be much aided in the work we have undertaken if this request is complied with.

I am, faithfully yours,

F. SCHNADHORST, Secretary.

Central Nonconformist Committee,

Town Hall Chambers, 86, New-street, Birmingham,

Sept. 4, 1871.

#### THE EAST SURREY ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Lambeth," in your last number, suggests that the absence of the usual support given to the Liberal candidate in the recent election may be attributed to the coldheartedness of Dissenters towards Mr. Gladstone's Ministry. Your correspondent refers to several incidents in the late session of Parliament in which Church pretensions—Roman and semi-Roman—were favoured by Her Majesty's Government. I do not attribute such suspicious proceedings to Mr. Gladstone himself, but to circumstances amidst which he has found himself. When we remember the school in which he was educated, and his subsequent growth in Liberalism, especially in religious subjects, I am disposed to make great allowances for him. He often takes odd and metaphysical views of subjects, but I believe that at the bottom he is a Radical, and that more is to be hoped for by Dissenters from him than from any other statesman. It may be that he will have to undergo the discipline of defeat before he becomes fully developed. Perhaps he may learn a lesson from the recent election.

But the time must come when he will recognise that his best supporters are Dissenters, and that they can always be relied on as long as he relies on them. He and his subordinates have not been always faithful, and many events have happened recently in Parliament which are more easily remembered than forgotten.

I had intended to vote for the Liberal candidate at the recent election, but I did not, as I was unwilling to take the trouble of going to the poll when but a slight interest kept me away. Would it be possible to ascertain how many of the electors who, being Dissenters, have hitherto supported Liberal candidates, abstained from exercising their rights in favour of Mr. Gower? I have a strong impression that the election of the Tory thing arose from the indifference of Dissenters.

H. T.

#### STATISTICS OF CONGREGATIONALISM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—If the reply of the Secretary of the Congregational Union to the question I ventured to ask shall be deemed satisfactory, the churches will doubtless give him the information desired to obtain.

I, for one, however, fail to perceive how the advantages pointed out by Mr. Hannay in such glowing language, are to be secured.

Suppose the committee in possession of the statistics—what will it do with them?

It is not appointed either to advise, or control, and therefore it cannot help, a weak church, rebuke an indolent one, or devise schemes for reviving those that have fallen into decay.

Further, we all know the saying that there is "nothing less reliable than statistics, except facts," and there would be great need of careful sifting to render the return of any value.

It is not my intention, however, to continue this controversy. Each church has liberty of action for itself, and will use that liberty.

I learn with amazement from one of your correspondents, who signs himself "Berean," that I have produced "unseemly strife," and have "intercepted a letter" on its way to my church. He must excuse me if I do not reply to his trenchant epistle.

Yours, &c.,

HENRY JOHN GAMBLE.

Edinburgh, Aug. 31, 1871.

#### COLLEGE FOR DAUGHTERS OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The managers would be obliged if you would allow them to thank Mrs. Ellis and Mr. Simpson for the letters which have appeared in your columns. The executive will take counsel respecting the proposal of the latter to complete the building at once. That they may furnish room for the full number of applicants, and secure the attendance of masters and teachers who can prepare pupils for the high requirements of the local University examinations, the school must be large. They are nevertheless bound to acknowledge that their

funds do not allow them at present to adopt Mr. Simpson's suggestion.

There will be a time when not merely by county, but national efforts, our churches will return to the earlier customs of Congregationalists, and when we shall estimate in their true application the words of Scripture concerning pastors being preserved from "carefulness," and of the "abundance of one being a supply for the wants of another"; a time when in the considerate thoughtfulness of the Church the words of the prophet will be fulfilled,—"Her merchandise and her hire shall be holiness unto the Lord; it shall be for them that dwell before the Lord to eat sufficiently and for durable clothing." But until that time comes, we must be grateful to be able to meet even partially the wants of the denomination, and must be content to do not what we would, but what we can, to lighten the heavy pressure of anxiety that lies on the heart of many a pastor and his wife.

I write these words with the broad blue sea spreading before me, and the music of its waves falling harmoniously on my ear; alas! how many ministers of God, as laborious as myself, have in these times of high prices no chance of obtaining such days of stimulating repose! In the home of many a godly minister there is anxiety awakened about the purchasing even of a pair of shoes for a little one. I have before me three letters which have recently come from the wives of men educated in our best colleges. "The stipend my husband has," says one, "is 160*l.* a year, and we find it hard work to clothe and educate our children. But God has been very kind to us, and when your letter came we were speaking of the importance of cultivating a more trustful spirit, endeavouring to do our duty, and looking to God in confidence. We shall feel it a great boon to get one of our dear girls into the college, and this we shall be able to manage." Another, the wife of an excellent minister, writes:—"We live in a small country town, in the midst of an agricultural people. We have eight children, and my husband's stipend is 100*l.* a year. There is no good day-school for girls within eight miles of us. The only education our girls get is the little I am able to give them in the midst of my domestic duties." "The fear that has weighed on my heart," says a third in a country town, "has been that an independent position would be closed against my daughters. The fitness for educational engagements can only be secured now-a-days by the possession of certificates. We can only afford to send our girls to day-schools; masters are out of the question." I am not ashamed to confess that during the last six months I have been unable to read many such letters from educated ladies without tears. I must do my brethren and the churches the justice to suppose that inconsideration alone can account for the indifference with which successive appeals on behalf of such families have been received. Other claims are pressing, but no circumstances involve more sufferings than those endured by the daughters of struggling professional men. For the children of artisans school boards are making adequate provision. Surely the Church can do no higher service for its ministers than to assist them in preparing their daughters for the honourable competitions of life.

The objection is taken that the effect of these benevolent schemes will be to deteriorate our ministry. I am deeply persuaded that the effect will be exactly the reverse. Matthew Henry has said tersely, "A scandalous maintenance makes a scandalous ministry." A well-sustained ministry would in manifold ways improve its character, and students would be less unwilling to go to poor churches, if they knew that the denomination, whose principles they are advancing, took care that their daughters were not left worse off than the children of labourers, for whom superior common schools are being founded.

But while I say these things it becomes me to express gratitude to God and to the churches that this new scheme has obtained a place for itself. I have grown content that twenty-nine letters out of every thirty should be unnoticed. Replies have come from many of my brethren, and from generous laymen, which have breathed the tenderest sympathy, and given proof of a thoughtful appreciation of the social sufferings of dissenting ministers endure, amid the ecclesiastical arrogance that surround them in many English parishes. But to none have I been more indebted than to the ladies who, in various parts of the kingdom, have collected for the scheme.

Somewhat perplexing have been the contrasts of feeling. From such towns as Huddersfield, Wellingborough, and Lancaster have come long lists of willing subscribers. From other towns equally wealthy letters have been received saying, "There is no interest whatever in the project." From Southport a lady writes, "It is no trouble to collect, all give so willingly." From a fashionable watering place, which need not be named, there come the words, "Not one penny can I get. The letters advocating another scheme have weighed with the people." I write back telling of cases we cannot meet, and recommending the application of the "other scheme" to them. The appeal is equally fruitless. As to this "other scheme," I venture to say if twelve candid men would make careful inquiry they would all come to the conclusion of the Bristol meeting that the one now advocated is "the only one practicable." The Methodists have tried schools for ministers' sons, and they now are opening two for ministers' daughters.



The Church of Scotland has such a school in Edinburgh. The Church of England in Brighton. The Free Church may have adopted another method, but from Edinburgh I lately received a letter inquiring whether our congregational movement would open the school to Free Church ministers. Of course it will not.

I will only add that the foundation stone will be laid by Mr. Morley, M.P., October 5. Mr. John Crossley gives hope that he may be able to take the chair at the public meeting. If ministers from a distance, or ladies and gentlemen from London and the neighbourhood, will attend the ceremony, every arrangement shall be made for their convenience. The managers are studying economy, but must incur liability unless more widely sustained. They would be deeply grateful if two hundred churches or ladies would send, or collect, 5*l.* for the occasion. The names shall be announced, and papers shall be supplied if letters be at once addressed to me at this place.

I am, Sir, yours gratefully,

WM. GUEST, Hon. Sec.

Granville House, Broadstairs, September 2, 1871.

#### ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE FOR INFANTS, HORNSEY RISE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you permit me once more to invite attention to the claims of the above charity, which is much in want of funds at the present time? The committee are greatly obliged by the notices you have from time to time given of our interesting work, which have been so beneficial to our funds; and very grateful indeed are we indeed for the magnificent donation by our anonymous friend D. N., of 1,000*l.* contributed last month, but having been obliged to borrow, the charity is still in debt to the extent of more than 8,000*l.* With a view to its removal in part, twenty-four ladies and gentlemen have agreed to subscribe 100 guineas each to be paid in four annual instalments, upon the only condition that that number is made up to fifty, so that we still want twenty-six names to complete the list. With a sum of 5,000*l.* subscribed in this way, we have not a doubt about the remaining portion being soon contributed in larger or smaller sums, so that the committee may be enabled to increase the number of infants to the 100 for whom room is already provided, and in due time to the 400, which the entire buildings, when completed, will receive. Any contributions sent to my father, Mr. Joseph Soul, the Hon. Sec., at 73, Cheap-side, London, E.C., or to any of the branches of the London and County Bank, will be most gratefully received and acknowledged.

Yours obediently,

ELIZABETH SIMMONDS SOUL,

Hon. Sec. of Ladies' Committee.

11, Boxworth-grove, Islington.

Sept. 5, 1871.

#### "THE WIDOW AND THE FATHERLESS."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you allow me through your columns to appeal on behalf of the widow and four fatherless children of the late John Kelly, who was killed by the overturning of the Skipton and Grassington coach on Saturday week?

John Kelly was a deacon of the Congregational Church at Bowling, and in the employment of Messrs. Frank and Co., of this town. All who knew can bear witness that he was an earnest, faithful, and devoted Christian, one who, whilst "diligent in business," was "fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

Emphatically a working man, he had great aptitude in visiting the sick and afflicted amongst his poorer brethren, and many are the houses of affliction he has visited, and many are the hearts he has cheered and lightened as he has pointed the sick and dying to Jesus, the sinner's friend. And now he has gone to heaven, and his wife is a widow, and his four young children are fatherless, being left almost entirely destitute.

Some of us are attempting to raise a fund to help them in their deep affliction, and if any one of your readers will kindly help us, any sums sent to me shall be thankfully received and acknowledged.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

JOHN ARTHUR CLAPHAM.

Holme Top House, Little Horton, Bradford.

Sept. 3, 1871.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

Her Majesty's health is so bad that the proposed visit to Inverary Castle has been definitely abandoned. Up to Saturday the Queen, though able to sit in the garden in the afternoon, was not well enough to drive, but on that day Her Majesty was able to take an airing with the Princess Beatrice.

The Princess Louise on Saturday distributed the prizes and medals to the boys on board the Cumberland training-ship in the Gareloch, and a Bible and an album containing photographs were afterwards presented to Her Royal Highness. The Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Marquis of Lorn took part in the ceremony.

The rumour that the Duke of Argyll has withdrawn his estate of Roseneath from the market is authoritatively contradicted.

It is stated that the Queen has requested special sketches to be made of Killiney-hill, near Dublin, which is to be sold next March in the Landed Estates Court, with the castle which is built upon it. There is a strong impression that the beautiful

hill will be purchased for the Queen, with the view of building a Royal residence.

The Mayor of Hanley has inaugurated a movement for a public recognition of Mr. John Bright's services. At a meeting called by him, with this object, the hope was expressed that the movement would become national; but, if not, there is to be a testimonial from Hanley, in the expectation that the Potteries generally will join.

Field-Marshal General Sir John Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B., has been seriously ill, but is now better.

The *Scotsman* reports the resignation of Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, as probable.

The secretaryship of the new local Government Board has been conferred upon Mr. John Lambert, one of the Poor-Law Inspectors, and a gentleman who is said to have been of much assistance in the preparation of the Reform Bill.

Friday's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed the Right Hon. Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn, Bart., Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, to be arbitrator on the part of Her Majesty, under and pursuant to the stipulations of the treaty concluded at Washington on the 8th of May, 1871.

The works at Shirley House, Croydon, necessary to fit it for the residence of the Emperor Napoleon, are being pushed forward with great activity.

The death is announced of Lord Churston, of Brixham House, Devonshire. The deceased nobleman, who was better known some twenty years ago as Sir John Yarde Buller, is succeeded in his title by his grandson, the Hon. J. Yarde Buller.

#### Foreign and Colonial.

##### FRANCE.

##### M. THIERS CHOSEN PRESIDENT.

The Rivet proposition was carried in the National Assembly on Wednesday. About thirty members of the Extreme Right and seventy of the Extreme Left abstained from voting. For the preamble of the Government, which declares that the gratitude of France is due to M. Thiers, 530 voted in the affirmative, and only 68 against. For the first paragraphs, 523 voted in the affirmative and 34 against. For the adoption of the whole of the decrees, 480 voted affirmatively, and 93 against. There was a most tumultuous scene during the sitting, which is thus described by the correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—

M. Vitet defended his handiwork and accepted M. Dufaure's additional clause or vote of confidence, though, as he remarked, the proposition to make M. Thiers president naturally carried with it an expression of confidence, and it is not to be supposed that the French deputies, like the Yahoos, chose the ugliest and most objectionable of their number to rule over them.

The Keeper of the Seals then rose, and declared that under the circumstances the Government might have felt tempted to accept this or that amendment, but that it would now accept the proposition of the committee. There were some exclamations on the Left, but the majority of the Assembly gave visible symptoms of satisfaction, and members shook hands and congratulated each other. The close of the general discussion was voted by an immense majority, the extreme Left alone protesting.

A regular hecatomb of amendments followed when the House passed to the discussion of articles. However, M. Pascal Duprat, being opposed to the usurpation of the constituent power, refused to withdraw an amendment he had placed on the paper. He said the Chamber ought to vote the budget, the army bill, and the electoral law, and then dissolve itself, and to show that the Assembly was not constituent, he reminded the Chamber of the terms of the armistice of the 28th of January, in which the Prussians decreed that a National Assembly should be called to vote peace or war. (Interruption, and cries of "Were you returned by Prussia?") On being reminded of a speech he made at Saint Sever, M. Pascal Duprat stammered, broke down, and left the tribune. Then rose General Duret to crush the Radicals under his heel. Among other things he reminded the Assembly that on the 21st of March it had solemnly promised in a proclamation addressed to the army and the people to organise the country and constitute a Government. (Loud applause.) M. Tolain protested against what had passed in committee. General Duret added that the proclamation was voted by the whole Chamber, with the exception of one member—the citizen Millière. M. Saint-Marc Girardin addressed the Assembly in favour of Art. 1. After a few minor orators had been heard, M. Louis Blanc made a short speech against the constituent and against the elected confiscating the power of the electors. "There can only be one sovereign," he added, "and that is the country." After a few words from M. de Kerdet, M. Baragnon ascended the tribune, and was about to honour the Chamber with his opinions on this knotty subject, when he had the misfortune to allude to the men of the 4th of September, who upset the Empire. Whereupon a voice to the Left shouted, "But for these men you would be still licking the Emperor's boots," or words to that effect. It is probable that no constituent Chamber ever witnessed a more violent and discreditable scene than that which followed this interruption. The whole Chamber rose to protest against the coarse language of M. Testelin; one Deputy, M. de Césy, flung himself on the culprit, caught him by the throat, and almost strangled him in an attempt to force him to his knees to ask pardon. Several other members joined in the struggle, Colonel Langlois being conspicuous in the fray, and behaving like a "convulsionnaire de St. Médard." Three was a regular cross-fire of epithets, and the Chamber resembled for some minutes so many wind-mills, so wild was the waving of arms. Among other cries one could catch the words, "Insolent!" "grossier personnage!" "le goujat!" "l'incendiaire." M. Grévy, finding his bell useless, put on his hat, and in due time

the tumult subsided, and M. Testelin was marched to the tribune and called to order. He apologised to the Chamber, and declared, with much show of contrition, that the unfortunate remark he had been guilty of was not intended for his colleagues. After this explanation, and in consideration of his having been nearly strangled, the call to order was withdrawn, and M. Testelin made his escape from the Assembly. The Princess of Metternich is said to have fainted away in the diplomatic box during the fight. When order was restored, M. Baragnon went on to demolish M. Pascal Duprat, whose amendment was defeated by an immense majority. M. Gambetta then appeared in the tribune, and attacked Art. 1, because it was useless, because it was an encroachment, because it was an apple of discord. The proposition was useless, he said, because everything was going on quietly before it was introduced—(cheers on the Right)—and the country had a right to expect the continuation of this truce. Mr. Gambetta then protested against the Chamber having the right to found anything definitive, as the country had returned them simply to finish with the war. (Protestations on the Right.) The very fact of his being at that tribune discussing the question of the existence or non-existence of the constituent power proved that it did not exist. (Applause to Left, objection to Right.) It was certain that when the election took place the question of the Monarchy or the Republic was not brought before the electors. (Lively interruption on the Right.) M. Gambetta went on to attack Art. 1 in a violent manner, and to justify his own attempt to convoke a constituent Assembly, and after many interruptions he at last said, "I tell you that if you wish to use the constituent power to organise either a Republic or a Monarchy, you will be undertaking a work of sovereign temerity and most impolitic, and, to make a clean breast of it, without wishing to offend you, I may add that I would not accept a Republic created by an incompetent Assembly. (Lively interruptions on the right.) The Republic which I desire I place above all party attacks. (Voice: 'What did you do on the 4th of September?') On the 4th of September we overthrew the Empire which you proclaimed." (Lively agitation on the Right.) An exchange of sharp language taking place between the Right and Left, the President had to invite the Assembly to respect its dignity. M. Gambetta afterwards having accused the Right of wishing to prolong the present state of uncertainty in which the country is plunged in order to profit by it, the Right would listen to him no longer, and he left the tribune.

During one part of Gambetta's discourse, remarkable for showing that he and his party have completely separated themselves from the Left Centre, a cry was more than once repeated, "Ah! the dictator." M. Thiers had promised his friends not to be present, but he could not resist the temptation. However, he remained a mute spectator.

The *Daily News* correspondent says of Gambetta that on leaving the tribune he said privately to his friends—"This Assembly is a set of wild beasts; it is a disgrace to belong to them; we must get rid of them." M. Louis Blanc said a few words to the effect that at all risks the present provisional situation should be put an end to.

M. Dufaure has been appointed by M. Thiers Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, over which he will preside, by virtue of his office, in case of the absence of the President of the Republic.

All the French Ministers formally resigned on Thursday night, after the law had been passed appointing M. Thiers President of the Republic. M. Thiers accepted their resignation, but at the same time requested them to resume office. M. de Larcy, who had previously resigned, has been requested by M. Thiers, in a letter published by the *Journal Officiel*, to retain his post as Minister of Public Works.

At the opening of Friday's sitting of the National Assembly, M. Grévy, the President, read the following message :—

Monsieur le Président,—My first message cannot, and ought not, to have any other object than to beg you to be the interpreter of my sentiments to the Assembly, and to thank it for having, in conferring upon me the first magistrature, given me a proof of its high confidence.

If to merit this confidence absolute devotion to the interests of the country will suffice, I venture to say that I am worthy of it. I thank all parties in the Assembly for having united in the one thought of giving the Government greater strength, and of furnishing it with the means of accomplishing its mission, that, namely, of alleviating the sorrows of the country, and of reorganising it, and rendering its position peaceful and well-ordered at home and abroad, freed from foreign occupation, honoured and respected by all. If it be possible, this will be the object of our constant thoughts, and the aim of all our efforts, and if we attain to this end, we shall be able to present ourselves with confidence to the judgment of the country, and restore to it the trust it has confided to us. In concluding this message, M. le Président, I beg you to accept my thanks for the co-operation I have received from you, and at the same time the expression of my high consideration.

The President of the French Republic,

A. THIERS.

The court-martial at Versailles resumed its sittings at six o'clock on Saturday morning. Jourde made a brief address, and at half-past six the members retired to deliberate on their judgment. The decision of the court was expected to be given about noon, but it was as late as half-past eight at night before it was delivered. Sentence of death was passed upon Ferré and Lullier. Urbain and Trinquet are to be imprisoned for life with hard labour; sentence of transportation in a fortress has been passed upon Assi, Billioray, Champy, Régère, Pascal Grousset, Verdure, and Ferrat; while Jourde and Rastoul are to undergo simple imprisonment. Courbet, in addition to six months' imprisonment, has been fined 500 francs. Clement escapes with three months' imprisonment, without a fine, and Descamps and Parent are acquitted.



Those of the Communist prisoners who are condemned to confinement in a fortress are to be sent in the first instance to Fort Boyard, near the Isle d'Aix, until preparations have been completed for their safe custody in one of the fortresses of the interior. The prisoners who have been sentenced to simple transportation or to hard labour for life will be sent to New Caledonia in a vessel which is being fitted out at Toulon. M. Courbet, condemned to six months', and M. Clement, condemned to three months' imprisonment, will, it is stated, undergo their punishment at Sainte Pelagie.

Five Communist women were put on trial at Versailles on Monday, all of the lower class, and meanly dressed. They were vivandieres and friends of insurgent National Guards. They were accused of complicity in the insurrection, which is not to be denied, and just as the lately-acquitted members of the Commune were, of complicity in the fires. Robbery of wine for their battalions is also laid to their charge. All the endeavours of the prosecution to find out the persons who actually lighted the petroleum fires have been unsuccessful. The witnesses say that men and women alike cried, "Paris will be blown up"; but they cannot swear to hearing any one of the prisoners say so. The trial excites little interest, and there was a very thin audience.

The Government will commence disarming the National Guard about the 15th inst. in two of the chief towns in the South of France. Troops are being sent to several points with the object of insuring the peaceful execution of this measure. The disarmament will be followed by the raising of the state of siege.

It is believed that, at the desire of the Government, the debate in the National Assembly upon M. Ravinel's motion respecting the removal of the Assembly to Paris will be postponed until after the holidays.

It is stated that the carrying of the Rivet proposition by the Assembly was received with satisfaction in the Departments, and it is expected that business will in consequence shortly revive on a large scale. M. Thiers has received congratulatory telegrams from several European Governments.

The vacation of the Assembly will probably commence about the 15th of September, and the elections for the Conseils-Général will be held at the end of the month.

Three hundred millions on account of the third half-milliard have been paid by France in cash and short bills. The Paris forts will be only evacuated on payment of the remaining two hundred millions.

#### SPAIN.

The King of Spain left Madrid at nine o'clock on Saturday morning for his visit to the Provinces. He arrived at Albacete at six o'clock. At each of the eighteen stations where the Royal train stopped, his Majesty was (the *Times* correspondent says) received with great enthusiasm. He is accompanied by the Ministers, except Senor Zorrilla, who left the train at Aranjuez. The Queen has returned from Madrid to La Granja.

A telegram from Valencia says:—"The King went to the cathedral at Albacete at six o'clock on Sunday morning, and left at seven for Valencia, which he reached at four in the afternoon. He stopped at every station, and remained an hour at Jativa, where he visited the church and hospital. It would be difficult to describe the enthusiastic reception he met with at every station. Here, too, he has been received in the same manner. He went on horseback through dense cheering multitudes to the palace of the Duke Ferdinand Nunez, where he will remain for three days."

#### AUSTRALIA.

The dates from Melbourne are to July 15. In Victoria a new Government has been formed. Mr. Duffy is Chief Secretary and Postmaster-General; Mr. Berry, Treasurer and Commissioner of Customs; Mr. Grant, Minister of Lands; Mr. Robert Walsh, Attorney-General; Mr. Spensley, Solicitor-General; Mr. O'Grady, Minister of Public Works; Mr. Longmore, Minister of Railways; and Mr. M'Lellan, Minister of Mines. All the Ministers had been returned without opposition, with the exception of Mr. Walsh, who was still before his constituents. Parliament was to reassemble on the 25th of July. The *Melbourne Argus* says, with regard to the new Ministry:—"What practical details of policy will be enunciated it is almost impossible to say, as the election speeches of the various members of the Ministry were of the vaguest description, but from the little that has been permitted to transpire, it appears probable that advantage will be taken of a suggestion first made in the *Argus*, and that—as the colony has determined on trying protection—comparatively heavy duties will be placed on a few articles which it is believed can be produced here, while a number of imposts producing very little revenue will be abolished."

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The death is announced of Paul de Kock, the French novelist, aged 78.

The *Avenir Libéral* announces the death of Karl Marx, the chief of the International Society.

The Bavarian Parliament is convoked for the 20th of September.

The Royal Academy of Belgium have just elected Mr. W. P. Frith a member of its body.

From Turkey there is news that the Grand Vizier has had a serious relapse, and that the gravest fears are entertained for his life.

The King of the Greeks left Schwalbach on Saturday. The Princess of Wales with her children is still there.

The *Swiss Times* reports another Alpine fatality—to M. Fritz Bodmer, a student at the Polytechnic School at Zurich—in ascending Piz Tschierwa.

The Emperor of Russia has left St. Petersburg for the Caucasus, the Empress has taken her departure for a tour in the Crimea, and the Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch has embarked for the United States.

THE DEATH OF RENFORTH.—The analysis of the stomach of James Renforth has been completed. The analysts have failed to discover any traces of poison. They found the heart healthy, and after a careful investigation they have come to the conclusion that death resulted from natural causes.

THE ANGLO-CANADIAN BOAT RACE.—The great four-oared match for the championship of the world was rowed at Halifax (Nova Scotia), on Thursday, and was won by the Winship (Newcastle) crew, the Chambers (late Renforth) crew having made a mistake at one of the buoys, which threw it 200 yards out of its course. Prior's (Halifax) crew was second, and Coulter's (American) third. Six crews took part in the race, and the contest was very spirited.

A CONTRAST POINTING A MORAL.—Fort Saint Julien, at Metz, is to be rechristened by its present proprietors, and will henceforth be known as Fort Moltke. The *Francaise* adds that the inscription under one of the bastions, "Commenced under the reign of Napoleon III., in 1867," will be continued in the German language, and will read on, "in order to beard Prussia, and was finished by Germany, in 1871, for German safety and glory."

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN SIAM.—The King of Siam, after his return to his States, abolished slavery in the kingdom of Siam from and after January 1, 1872; slaves then in being will be manumitted from the produce of a tax laid upon the slave proprietors from the present time. A good commencement has also been made in the laying out of new roads, and the erection or building of new bridges of a substantial nature, whereby the development of the varied resources of the kingdom of Siam will be much furthered.—*Straits Observer*.

GARIBALDI AND FRANCE.—The following communication from the island of La Maddalena appears in the *Turin Gazette*:—"Garibaldi has recovered, after having suffered severely from his rheumatic pains, and now only wants repose and quiet. The present situation of France causes him much affliction. He speaks with contempt of Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, and Jules Favre, and declares them old and worn out. His son Ricciotti will soon return, married, to Capri; his other son, Menotti, has devoted himself to an export business. Both seem to have absolutely renounced politics."

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE IN ST. THOMAS.—A greatly exaggerated New York telegram states that a hurricane and some earthquakes occurred at St. Thomas on the 21st ult. "Not one house escaped without being damaged, and hundreds are destroyed. One hundred and 50 persons have been killed or wounded." "Dennak" writes to the *Times*, "Instead of hundreds of lives lost, only about 30 were known to have been killed or injured; and instead of every house having been either swept away or damaged, special mention is made to me that several houses belonging to me were all right."

THE ROME OF TO-DAY.—The tumble-down old modern Rome of other days is rapidly passing away. Cobwebs during the last few months have formed a large item of export, and the dust of ages that has been cleared away from the fronts of the palaces and houses is something incalculable. The fine old palaces of the sixteenth century which used to look so grand and massive, and yet so shabby and decayed, are now scarcely recognisable. Many of those built of travertine have been cleared and restored, those of brick stuccoed, repaired, and painted in stone-coloured fresco. It is only now that one sees how much the architectural beauties of the city were hidden under the mass of dirt that encrusted them, and one is surprised how many buildings are worth stopping to look at which never attracted one's admiration before. One of the earliest acts of the Municipality was to issue an order against people keeping their houses in that wretchedly dirty and neglected condition which has been so long the custom, and fixing a date by which to begin with, every house in the Corso was to be put into a proper and decent state of repair. That date has lately passed; the majority have obeyed the order, but some have not; consequently a second decree has been issued, naming a further day, after which those who have not put their houses externally in order will have it done for them by the authorities, and be charged with the expense. That order, which has been made imperative for the inhabitants of the Corso, has been voluntarily obeyed by numbers in other parts of the city, and it is remarkable how much that was depressing in the aspect of Rome has passed away.—*Letter from Rome*.

THE ALPINE TUNNEL.—The total expenses of the Mont Cenis tunnel amount to 65,000,000f.; of these, 20,000,000f. are to be contributed by the Victor Emmanuel railway, or railway of Northern Italy. This sum is to be paid on or before the opening of the tunnel. The French Government was to pay 19,000,000f. if the work was accomplished within twenty years, reckoning from 1862. But if the work was accomplished at an earlier date France bound herself to pay 500,000f. more for every year gained upon the stipulated time. As there have been eleven years thus gained, France

will have to pay 5,500,000f. besides the 20,000,000f. of the original stipulation. She has, besides, to pay 5 per cent. interest on the money due for the work as it proceeded from year to year. Thus the charge borne by Italy in this enterprise will be something less than 20,000,000f., an advantage fairly gained by her diligence in carrying on the work, a diligence stimulated by the very conditions of the contract. It must be observed that had the construction of the tunnel continued beyond the stipulated term of twenty years, it was Italy that would have lost 500,000f. for every year in excess of that period. There was a time in which the hard quartz with which the excavators fell in on the side of Modane rendered it extremely difficult to foretell how long it might be before the tunnel could be terminated. Fortunately, the quartz stratum was only 380 metres thick, and no very serious resistance was met elsewhere. The masonry of the tunnel is excellent throughout. No inconvenience whatever from smoke, steam, or mephitic air is apprehended.

THE OBEAH SPELL IN JAMAICA.—Some curious statements in reference to the working of "Obeahism" among the negroes are published on the authority of a Fellow of the Geographical Society, who has recently visited the island. A kind of witchcraft is, it appears, practised by the Obeah men and women. If a man or woman has a grudge against another, he or she sends for the Obeah man, who, on a sufficient payment, proceeds to curse the object of his client's hatred. A few feathers of a white cock, some cat's teeth, possibly a few hairs of the person intended to be cursed, are put into a glass bottle, with a little dirty water, and placed in the ground before his door when he is known to be coming out. This of course would matter little, though occasionally negroes die from sheer fright when they find themselves under the ban of the wizard. But the Obeah man proceeds to give weight to his curse. He gives some poison to his client, with instructions to pour it into the water or the coffee that the Obeahed person is about to drink. More often he lurks about the house, and watches the opportunity himself to poison some food which his victim is on the point of eating. Occasionally the Obeah man gets engaged as a servant, and carries under his finger nail some poisonous compound which he drops into the coffee as he hands it. Almost every planter will acknowledge that it is generally esteemed a dangerous thing to allow any servant who has been discharged for bad conduct ever to enter the kitchen of his house. The public in England have not the remotest idea of the number annually poisoned in Jamaica. One old man, supposed to be respectable, lately died, who confessed to having directly or indirectly poisoned no less than 100 persons. [These painful statements are borne out by Canon Kingsley, in his interesting book on the West Indies, "At Last." He mentions the case in Trinidad of an old woman, whom nobody suspected, but who on her deathbed acknowledged to having caused the death of 11 persons. He had heard that Obeah was still practised in Jamaica.]

#### MR. GLADSTONE'S VINDICATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

On Friday night Mr. W. E. Gladstone, who has for about a fortnight been staying at Whitby, was presented with an address by the members of the Whitby Working Men's Liberal Association, in the Congress Hall, on the West Cliff. Mr. George J. Watson Farquhar, J.P., chairman of the association, presided. The large hall was densely packed, those in the body of the hall being required to stand, the seats having been removed to allow more room for those desirous to gain admission. Loud cheers greeted the Premier and chairman. The address was in general a eulogy on Mr. Gladstone's Government and their policy.

The Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P., on rising to respond, was greeted with enthusiastic cheering, the audience rising *en masse* and waving their hats. After some local references in connection with working men and the relations of his son to the constituency, he said he should take that opportunity of saying a few things on public affairs; not that there had been any general change of opinion, though there had been at the centre and at headquarters in the metropolis. So far as the general effects of political criticism, even when very adverse, was concerned, he assured them that, although like other men, he was weak enough to prefer commendation to condemnation, yet this kind of criticism did not materially interfere with either his sleep or his appetite. (Cheers.) He said this, not because he was so arrogant as to suppose that he and his colleagues had done nothing to deserve criticism and censure. He knew from his own experience that they were all weak and fallible men, and overburdened men, for every Government in this country must be an overburdened Government. There was not a day of his life on which he had not occasion at night to regret that its duties had not been more effectively performed, but the reason why criticism was no very painful thing to him was this, that he had the fullest confidence in the just and the indulgent judgment of his fellow-countrymen. (Loud cheers.) Sometimes reading an article in a newspaper he might almost suppose, after reading through its interminable catalogue of the follies and the crimes he had committed—(loud cheers)—that he must be little less than a monster; but the people of this country, sensible of the blessings of



a free press, worked with freedom and with immense despatch, knew also that it required to be read, especially at times and seasons, with some reserve and reflective judgment, and it was the people to whom he looked to redress the balance of criticism in the press if the press went wrong, just as he looked to the press, and just as he was deeply and profoundly grateful to the press for its fidelity in pointing out the errors of public men, and his own errors among them, perfectly satisfied, as he was, that in the end no injustice would be done. (Cheers.) At the present moment it was in London that they found the focus of criticism and rebuke, and no man could fail to observe, if he was a reader of the metropolitan papers, and if he was also a reader of the provincial papers—no man, he repeated, could fail to perceive a considerable difference of tone between them. A considerable section of the metropolitan press had discussed with greater severity the proceedings of Parliament during the last session than had been the case with the provincial press. He was bound to say that he could find reason for that difference in this fact the present Government had not hesitated when it thought the public interest required it to make proposals which had been highly offensive to powerful classes in this country—(cheers)—and there were some who said, "More fools they for doing it; why did they go into hornets' nests?" But in reply to that he would say that if a Government was armed with the confidence of a majority in Parliament, it was their duty to use it according to the best convictions they could form of what was required, and not in order to make things smooth; and it was their duty to use it, not in order to shield themselves from disagreeable criticism, but in order to pursue the great interests of the country at large. (Cheers.) In London it was not the interests of class which were specially concentrated. It was there that wealth was all-powerful; and wealth had taken desperate offence at their actions during the present year because the Government recommended that power in the English army shall no longer be the prize of wealth, but the reward of merit. (Loud cheers.) He was not accusing any class of persons of dishonest or discreditable proceedings; he was only speaking of the natural bias under which most human beings acted when they supposed their interests were brought into hazard, and the effect of that bias was most felt where wealth was concentrated, as in the metropolis, and where what was called the opinions of the clubs, rather than the opinion of this great nation, were reflected in a considerable portion of the metropolitan press. He disputed the justice of the criticism which had been bestowed on the House of Commons. He would not say whether they had mismanaged public affairs or whether they had not, but he would say this—for he was compelled to say it, and if it partook of boasting it was extorted from him, not volunteered—he would say this, that three years of labour of the present Parliament would bear comparison with any three years of Parliamentary labour within the memory of the oldest man in that room. (Cheers.) If that were for the credit of the Government he might hesitate to say it, but it was by the determination of Parliament that this result had been achieved. He was glad that in the address presented to him the working men declared their approval of the measures for the good of Ireland, and characterised them as necessary and judicious; they (the Government) had asserted that firmly through all the long and anxious discussions that occurred on these measures during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870, and he rejoiced to think that they (the Government) were not always to be alone in that assertion. With respect to the Irish Land Bill, he rejoiced to say that the public opinion of that country was growing in force every day they lived with regard to the working of that bill. On his own part he was not one whit less confident that as years passed on those who were immediately affected by the passing of the Act for the Disestablishment of the Irish Church would be equally convinced that it would be a blessing to that Church, considered as a religious institution. (Cheers.) He did not pretend to say that the general opinion in Ireland worked as rapidly in their direction in regard to that measure as in regard to the Land Bill, but it was working in that direction, and the signs of its so working were amply sufficient to show that, as with respect to the repeal of the Corn-laws, as to the repeal of the Navigation Laws, as with respect to the extension of the franchise, as with respect to all the great measures which have made the last forty or fifty years conspicuous, the day was very nearly at hand when with respect also to the disestablishment of the Irish Church, they would be a united and unanimous people. (Loud cheers.) He had spoken of those three years, but he was prepared to take up the cudgels for even the last of the three. Most of their opponents admitted that they did a tolerable stroke of business in 1869 and 1870; but 1871, they said, had been a total, miserable, disgraceful failure. (Cheers and laughter.) Well, he would not say that 1871 was as good a year as 1869 and 1870. He was sorry to say that the kind of opposition which they had to confront in 1871 had been of a different description from that they had to meet in 1869 and 1870, when, to the honour and credit of the Parliamentary Opposition, the great measures with reference to the Irish Church and Irish land were discussed in the manliest and fairest manner. He did not want to heg the question, but he had his own opinion about it, and it was for them to determine who was responsible for the delay, and

whether the manner in which the discussion, on the Army Bill in particular, had been conducted ought, or ought not, to have the approbation of the country. (Cheers.) They would not find during the last fifty years one year in ten, or even one year in five, which would show a better outturn of work than even the despised and reviled session of 1871. The Army Regulation Bill alone was sufficient to make and confer honour upon the session. At the last the power of the Crown was brought in, but it could not have been done without the bill. He would not refer to other measures than the Act for the abolition of University Tests, and an Act for placing Trades Unions on a legal footing, and the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act. The latter might be thought a trifling measure, but it kept the country in agitation a whole session, and brought with it no good result. It did nothing but annoy a large portion of our fellow-countrymen, and a painful controversy was brought to an end. The Ballot Bill, it was said by our opponents, was forced through the House of Commons by the obstinacy and tyranny of the majority which wished to pass it, and the Government did all it could to help them. It had come to be a serious question whether the will of majorities was to prevail, or the will of minorities, and by the rules of the House was to bar the way to the passing of useful measures. It was not obstinacy, it was not tyranny, that forced it through the House, but it was in conformity with the wish of the majority. It might be confessing his ignorance, but he said he did not know that it would be rejected by the House of Lords, and he would not believe that it would be rejected by the House of Lords. It had been rejected, and he sincerely regretted it, but the time had not been lost; all the labour was not lost, which would have happened if they had let the House of Commons—the people's House—reject the people's bill. The people's House had passed the people's bill, and that bill, when presented again at the door of the House of Lords, as he trusted it would be very early next session, would be presented with an authoritative knock which it would not otherwise have possessed. They had been abused for not doing sufficient work, but legislation was a very serious matter, and ought to be slow. Great scope ought to be given to reasonable discussion and even unreasonable discussion. Haste in legislation worked greater mischief than delay. It had been the wisdom of the Legislature to prefer the legislation which was slow and sure to that which was fitful and had often afterwards to be reversed. No doubt many a clever fellow, writing in a newspaper, could put his finger on many a blot on our legislation, and show how it might have been done, and he had no doubt that he thought he could have done it better himself. (Laughter.) He advised them not to falter in their support of the men whom they sent to Parliament, and who, he believed, had done their duty. That being the case, it did not much matter which Government was in office. If they did their duty and gave satisfaction they would assuredly not be turned out. If they did not do their duty they would assuredly be dismissed. There was some importance felt in this country with reference to foreign politics. They had striven to preserve the peace of Europe without abdicating the position of this country. The time had not come, and he doubted whether it would ever come, when this country could forswear all interference in foreign affairs. He hoped the time had come when the petty, peddling, narrow policy of meddling with the affairs of other nations would not be tolerated. The whole system of maintaining influence abroad, and of maintaining the good opinion of one country, meant obtaining it at the enmity of the other. There is a new world. There were many questions unsettled when they went into office between the United States and this country. At the beginning of the year there were many questions between those countries which might have kindled a fire at any moment, but during this year they had been able to bring several of these to a satisfactory and amicable conclusion. He rejoiced that, with reference to our own kith and kin, those who speak our language, those in whose veins our blood is running, those who have followed the spirit of the free institutions of this country, we can now look upon as friends, and indulge the hope that all controversies between us have now been disposed of. Money was a subject upon which the people of England could not be too sensitive or exercise too great a vigilance. If we spend money wrongly the Government had better be put out of office, but those who criticised them did not come into court with clean hands. The expenditure of the present Government would bear comparison with that of the Governments which had preceded it. The naval and military estimates for 1868 and 1869 were peace estimates. There was no war in Europe at that time. They were prepared by their predecessors, and amounted to twenty-six millions. When the present Government came into office they had to prepare the estimates for 1870, which were reduced by 4,200,000. The estimates for 1868 and 1869 were estimates framed for a period of profound peace, the estimates of 1870 when Europe was torn and distracted with war. They afterwards had to ask for an addition of two millions more money, but this only brought it up to twenty-four millions. The special cause of the augmentation was the danger in which Belgium appeared to be placed at the commencement of the cruel and distracting war between France and Germany. Was this forced upon Parliament by the Government? He believed Parliament was moved

by the sentiments of the people. If they had had a great national call for the organisation of the army, and their estimates had consequently been increased to make provision for it, they would be surprised that though they had risen to twenty-five millions, they were still less than the estimates of their predecessors, framed for a period when Europe was in a state of profound peace. A sum of 600,000. was required for the abolition of purchase, by which the day of money should come to an end and the day of merit should begin. The taxation of the country was a great deal. He wished it was less, and said every effort should be made to redeem it. He was told that the people of Surrey had been led into the mistake of sending the wrong man to Parliament because the income-tax had been raised to 6d. What was the income-tax three years ago? Exactly the same identical little coin. Taking the whole period they had been in office, they had imposed four millions of taxation and repealed nine millions, saving the country four millions. That was a matter to be remembered when they had their expenditure flung into their teeth by politicians who had done nothing to reduce our taxation. The taxation of the country was not in a satisfactory state, but they must remember that this was a period of transition, and he earnestly advised his hearers steadily to pursue the subject of public economy, and when demands were made upon them to be sure that they were for a good purpose. He would say a few words for their guidance and his own. There was a tendency to favour the interests of some particular persons, some class, or some place, as contrasted with the interests of the people at large. Beware of that tendency; beware of that narrow tendency, very popular, very fashionable just now. It was a tendency to what he would call—if he might coin a word—"alarmism." There were great numbers of people in this country who could not be satisfied without endeavouring to excite the imagination of the people with phantoms of constant danger, always persuading them that every nation of Europe was full of envy and every bad passion towards them. They, of course, had no passions themselves. (Laughter.) This disposition sat worse on them than on any other country, because they had the reputation in Europe—he was afraid not altogether unjustly—of being rather an arrogant people; and if they were so what could be more ridiculous or deserve such profound contempt as to see these very people lashing themselves into a state of apprehension and panic, and endeavouring to persuade one another that all mankind was in a conspiracy against them? (Cheers and a laugh.) Alluding to the "Battle of Dorking," which had appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, he said such productions made them ridiculous in the eyes of the world, and the practical result was the spending still more of the people's money. He continued:—Be on your guard against "alarmism"; depend upon it, there is not this standing irrational disposition on the part of mankind to make us objects of hostility. If we will only treat others well, they, on the whole, will treat us well. I hope we mean to treat them well, and, if so, we shall usually be treated well by them in return. Let this old England, let this great United Kingdom place her trust in Providence! Remember that Great Almighty to which in the closing terms of this address we are so becomingly reminded, and place our trust, next to Providence, in ourselves, in our own good sense, in our steadiness of judgment, and in our strong persevering will. Let us remember that we have inherited from our forefathers a very rich and noble treasure, and that our duty as Liberal politicians is to improve that treasure, and not to impair it. For my own part, I earnestly hope and pray that when the last day of my political life arrives (and that day cannot be far distant) I may be able to feel with a reasonable assurance that that has been my own personal effort from the first day of it to the last. Let us strive to maintain while we improve the whole method by which the people of England have in former times managed their concerns, and by which they have made for themselves no slight or secondary name among the nations. Let us endeavour to get rid of all selfish and narrow ends, and let us recollect that golden law of doing to others, in political no less than in private life, as we would be done by. (Cheers.) Let us strive to promote an union of class with class. Let us endeavour to strengthen the foundations not only of physical but of moral power. The power of this country is not decaying; it is increasing in itself, and increasing as compared with the power of other nations in Europe. It is only our pride, it is only our passions, it is only our follies which ever constituted a real danger to us. If we can master these no other foe can hurt us, and many a long year will make its round and many a generation of men will be gathered to its fathers before the country in which we were born and which we deeply love need forfeit its place among the nations of the world. (Loud and prolonged cheering, during which the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat.)

Mr. W. H. GLADSTONE, M.P. for the borough, made a few remarks, and the meeting broke up with vociferous applause for the Premier and Mrs. Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone left Whitby on Monday, on his way to Hawarden Castle. The right hon. gentleman in the evening arrived at Wakefield, on a visit to Mr. J. M. Gaskell. A large crowd assembled to welcome the Premier, and great enthusiasm was manifested.



## THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY IN GLASGOW.

## SUNDAY-KEEPING.

Lord Shaftesbury attended a meeting of the Glasgow Sabbath Protection Association, which was held on Wednesday night in the City Hall. In beginning his speech the noble earl spoke of a correspondence he had seen in a local paper, which seemed to imply that he had been invited down to Glasgow, and had come very willingly, for the purpose of restricting the Sunday enjoyments of working men. He protested against this, particularly again an insinuation that he did not approve of men taking walks on Sunday.

I look upon the Sabbath day as a day of holy, physical, and mental recreation; I look upon it as a day of which you must devote a good part to the worship and service of Almighty God—(Hear, hear)—but I look upon it as a day that you may devote to many family affections, to many family duties, to social intercourse, to many little innocent enjoyments; and if there is anything on the face of the earth that to my mind is more beautiful than another, it is on the Sabbath day, under the bright sun and on a glowing evening, to see the working man with his wife on his arm and his children behind him, all disporting themselves under the open canopy of heaven. (Loud applause.) A Frenchman—Bernardine St. Pierre—went one day to call upon a philosophical friend. It was a glorious day—the sun was shining, the flowers were blooming, and the walk was attractive. When he arrived at the house of his friend the philosopher the door was closed, the windows were shut, the blinds were drawn; with difficulty he found his way into the room of the philosopher, and said to him, "What are you about in this dirt and darkness?" "Oh," he said, "I am contemplating the works of God." (A laugh.) "You stupid fool," was the reply, "throw open your doors, raise the windows, cut down the blinds, go out into the open air, and look up to the canopy of heaven. Look at the flowers and see all the works of God in one moment in a way in your stupid imagination you would never be able to do." (Applause.) I ask you now to look at this picture. I know we have it in London, and I hope you have it here in Glasgow. Donald going out on an evening with his Jeannie upon his arm, nice and neat, in her cap and kirtle, and all the bairns round about them enjoying themselves. Then they go home, then they have to examine the Bible, then they read a chapter of the Word of God, then they join in the common prayer, then they retire to bed, and Donald rises next day and resumes his working clothes full of confidence and joy, because he knows he has spent well the Sabbath, and that God will be with him for the ensuing week. (Applause.) It is impossible in looking over the old race of human life—it is impossible for those who will be candid to admit the truth for them not to see and confess the wisdom of the Sabbath, of the institution of the Lord's-day. A rest of one day in seven is so necessary, so true, and so wise that it could not possibly have sprung from any human origin, but must have come down as a revelation, as an ordinance from heaven. (Applause.) Those who are most engaged in works of toil, whether it be of the brain or of the hand, call out for repose, and if it be said that rest is necessary to the human mind and the human body, I ask you if there ever was a period in the history of the world, in the history of this nation, when it was more necessary than at the present moment. (Applause.) Is it not an observation of every one that we are living with immense rapidity? Is it not an observation of every one that we are crowding into a year the events of a century? Is it not an observation of every one that the mad competition of trade keeps every one upon tenter-hooks, keeps every one in the furnace, keeps every one in such a state of excitement that the nervous system is shaken? Everybody knows that in the days in which we live the moral system, the intellectual system, is more greatly disturbed than, owing to the wild competition in every department of trade and art in which men's minds are so busily engaged. Therefore it is important that God at all times has ordained this rest to man; and if we will go forward in the pursuance of those that are gone before us, we must be more than ever circumspect in attending to His great ordinance, and give up exclusively to Him, without let or hindrance or restraint, the whole of that blessed day, apart from the toil of the mind and of the body.

Lord Shaftesbury urged his hearers to oppose the repeal of the Act of Charles II., though he admitted that a number of fussy, misguided, foolish people in London had been endeavouring to push that act into such a minuteness of detail as to be simply vexatious and altogether ineffective. He strongly advocated also, the Saturday half-holiday, to which he could not help thinking a species of sanctity attached. I think (said the noble earl) the Saturday half-holiday ought to be given to all classes, because I believe it would be one of the best means of securing the full, free, and decent observance of the Lord's day.

## MISSION WORK IN GLASGOW.

On Thursday a conference on the mission work in Glasgow was held in the Queen's Rooms, under the presidency of Mr. J. A. Campbell, of Stracathro.

The Rev. J. RENFREW read a report on the City Mission, which aims at promoting the spiritual welfare of the poor of the city by employing qualified agents in visiting from house to house, in preaching to the people of their respective districts, and in the use of other suitable means of diffusing a knowledge of religious truth. During last year the agents devoted to their district work 55,664 hours, of which 11,654 were spent in the evening. The aggregate number of meetings held was 5,454, attended by 289,407 persons. The number of visits to families was 110,636, and 10,565 were made to sick and infirm persons.

Mr. W. RONALD read a report on the general aspect of the city, which brought out that the nominally Protestant population of the city being

estimated at 420,000, the number of persons who attended no place of worship, whether church, mission-house, or Sabbath-school, was estimated at 130,000. The want of suitable accommodation for district mission meetings and Sabbath-schools was greatly felt. The total number of male missionaries employed by all the churches and mission societies was 148, of Bible-women sixty-one.

Mr. BARNHILL read a report on the outdoor mission to the blind.

Lord SHAFTESBURY expressed his gratification and delight at the reports that had been read with respect to the City Mission. He said he was amazingly struck by the judgment, foresight, and experience manifested in the art of diving into the very dens of human misery, making the whole system an aggressive one. They were rather at present staying too much in their sentry-boxes and defending what they had got, without making a bold and ferocious inroad upon the enemy that was opposing them.

The CHAIRMAN drew the attention of the meeting to the Medical Missionary Society, which was instituted three years ago to encourage a missionary spirit among the medical students in Glasgow, to co-operate with kindred societies in training and supporting medical missionaries, and to carry on medical work among the poor in Glasgow. The medical superintendent afforded professional aid to the poor who are unable to pay for the services of a doctor, and who at the same time, receive Christian instruction from his lips.

The Rev. Mr. COURTENAY suggested that there should be a systematic effort on the part of all the churches, that each congregation should take up a certain section of the east-end of the city and stick to it, and then they would be able to do a great deal of good in a far more efficient way than if they began with a determination to have certain places to gather the people into before the people were prepared to be gathered into these places. One great drawback on the part of the poor was the want of suitable apparel, and as far as he was aware, there was not a single church in Glasgow where a working man in his working clothes could go and sit down where he liked.

Lord SHAFTESBURY said he had to endorse the feelings of the rev. gentleman who had just spoken. It was in perfect consistency with his London experience, which was now very large. His lordship urged them not to be depressed because they saw a want of churches, neither, on the other hand, to be exalted if they saw a great number. The churches, might or might not be filled, but still people might be brought to the knowledge of God. It was perfectly true there was a vast number of people who never went to church, who, he believed, would never be forced to go to church or to attend religious services if there were no places suited to their accommodation. His lordship then alluded to the success of the theatre services in London, where every Sunday not less than 20,000 persons attended, a large proportion of whom had never been in a place of worship, and the fact that one clergyman, who had been against the theatre services, had now said that since the theatre services had been commenced, at least 100 working people had been added to his congregation. He referred to the case of a man who when asked why he did not go to church, replied, "I haven't got the togery, and if I had there would be no room for me, and I would get snubbed into the bargain." If they did build chapels for missions, they ought also to preach among the people, go among them, talk to them from house to house and in all sorts of places where they would go in all sorts of dress, and then they would find that they would make a most prodigious effect upon the most degraded population that was in the city of Glasgow.

Mr. SLOWMAN read a report of the operations of the National Bible Society of Scotland, and the Rev. Mr. BOYD, of the colportage operations of the Religious Book and Tract Society.

Lord SHAFTESBURY, alluding to a suggestion in Mr. Slowman's report, said he would see what could be done to bring the National Bible Society of England and Scotland into more perfect harmony and co-operation. It was a matter of great congratulation, notwithstanding the number of hired professional persons who went about denouncing God's Word, that, nevertheless, the circulation of the Scriptures, year after year, was increasing rapidly. Speaking of the corrupt and indecent literature now so largely circulated, his lordship said:—

Many of the ablest writers and many of the ablest engravers united their powers for the purpose of circulating a poison so subtle, so unseen, and yet so deadly, that he felt sure—and he had been looking into the question for some years, and had made such a collection as few people possessed of all the publications now issued with a view of seducing the young and corrupting the old,—he felt sure that these were working with such a pestilential force that unless they were counteracted by some means, in a few years there would creep in such refined iniquity, profligacy, and corruption that it would defy all the chapels, all the mission-houses, all the agencies they possessed, to meet this enormous evil. It was impossible to describe the refinement and delicacy with which many of the tracts were written. Many persons not conversant with them had often to read a tract twice before they perceived the evil they contained. They were written with singular power of design and singular power of imagination; they were most attractive to many young persons, and to his knowledge these young persons drank in the poison that was put into their hands, and which was corrupting the people, before they were at all aware of the pestilential venom they were imbibing into their systems. (Applause.) That was one form of the evil. Another

was the manner in which was rendered heroic and chivalrous all the foul deeds that were perpetrated throughout the country. Not a murder was committed in England, Ireland, or Scotland that did not appear in one or other of these publications, and the account of it was given in the most chivalrous form. The foulest murderer appeared like a hero, and if people saw the engraving and read the account of the murder they would find that the murderer or the murderess was always put in some splendid theatrical attitude, and that attitude young people liked to assume, because they thought it made them seem brave in the eyes of others who were older. His lordship then narrated the narrative of two lads of thirteen and fourteen years of age who were led to commit a burglary, and with violence, through having read one of these nasty papers that were so largely circulated. The father of these lads, an honest, decent man, said that two better-conducted lads it was not possible for a father to have until they got hold of these papers. Coming next to the question, how were they to meet this? he said it was quite right to use colportage and missionary tracts, and to do it to the fullest extent, but he would not have them to think that that was the only means of overcoming the evil. There was no power of law which would enable them to meet this danger and difficulty. He was quite certain that there did not exist a lawyer who would be able to draw a clause in an Act of Parliament that would meet these abominations. He had put it before persons of discrimination and knowledge on these matters, and they had seen the whole force and the whole venom, but they had always said that that could not be brought within reach of any law at all. How it was to be put down in large cities by magisterial authority was quite beyond his comprehension. They had nothing for it but the direct religious education of families, to do everything in their power to multiply colportage, to send out every form of good tract. (Applause.) And they must recollect that the tracts must not be simply of a religious character; they must have a great many works of a high moral and religious character, but they must be of various kinds; they must have narrative and works of fiction, such as were to be found in the *Leisure Hour* and the *Sunday at Home*; but works of fiction must have some shape, for if they did not provide them in a good shape they might rely upon it that the disposition of the young would lead them to get them in another form. Likewise, the works must be illustrated, and well illustrated. It might be a deficient taste, it might show something defective in the moral part, but unless they were illustrated now they did not go down with the public. They must depend upon it the time had come when they could no longer dress in buckram, when they could not be starched up to the very eyes; they must accommodate themselves to the feelings of the people. (Applause.) They must accommodate themselves to the necessity of the case, and, so long as they stood by true principles, they should be "all things to all men." (Applause.)

Dr. GAIRDNER, medical officer of the city, then addressed the meeting upon the construction of the dwelling-houses in Glasgow. By the last census, he said, there were over ninety-three persons to every acre in the city, which was more than double the density of London and Edinburgh, three times the density of Newcastle, and nearly eight times the density of Leeds and Sheffield. In fact, there was only one place in the British Empire that exceeded Glasgow in density of population, and that was Liverpool, the bad sanitary reputation of which was well known. The actual meaning of that was that when you went down to the dense parts of the town the evil was enormously greater—in fact, although he was not sure how far the operations of the City Improvement Trustees had affected the statement he was about to make, he knew it was true, within the last few years, than it some parts of Glasgow there were nearly 1,000 persons living upon an acre of land. There was an entire absence of all those open spaces which were absolutely necessary for the proper accommodation of family life. But in Glasgow the magnitude of this fact was increased by a circumstance which would not readily occur to an Englishman. In England the idea of a house was that there was always an occupier responsible for the whole from basement to roof. In Scotland, on the other hand, we had adopted a system of building derived originally from the continent, a system by which dozens or scores of families might inhabit a single tenement, but we had not adopted the precaution which on the continent was almost universally observed in regard to it. The consequence was that our tenements in Scotland could only be described as warrens, where a large number of the passages were just as dark almost as if they were underground, and where there was no individual superintendence to protect the rights and interests of the whole inhabitants. A high rate of mortality was the necessary consequence. Dr. Gairdner then said that until the style of residences was remodelled they could not reduce the death-rate of Glasgow to any appreciable extent. The authorities were, however, aiming at a thorough reform instead of a superficial reform, and until the thorough reform could be carried out no superficial reform would meet the necessities of the case.

Baillie WATSON said that the Corporation four years ago obtained what was called a City Improvement Act, the main object of which was to root out overcrowded portions of the city. He adverted in some detail to the operations of the commissioners, and remarked that, although at the outset they had encountered a good deal of opposition, the citizens generally were now coming to perceive that the result would be of the utmost public benefit.

Lord SHAFTESBURY heartily endorsed every syllable that had been uttered by Dr. Gairdner as to the moral, physical, and religious aspects of this question, and was perfectly astonished at his moderation. This, he assured them, was no new question to him; he had been at it now for more than thirty years, and he was quite certain of this, that



all the grand operations they had been talking about, their city missions, their religious societies, their circulation of tracts, would fail to produce effect so long as they had to deal with a population in such a domiciliary condition. It defied all decency, all comfort, all that made existence decent and comfortable. (Applause.) If people were got into a good domiciliary condition, they would be contented and happy and flourishing; if they were left festering in abominable holes they would be discontented and corrupt. Upon the carrying out the improvement depended Glasgow's existence as a city both at the present time and for generations to come. After all, however, he considered that he had a great deal to learn. He wished to heaven they were doing in London one-tenth part of what was being done in Glasgow. He knew what Glasgow was twenty years ago. He then penetrated into the very depth of all its filth and misery, and the impression was not effaced from his mind for years, but they were now removing a great deal of what he saw, and he heartily thanked God for it. He did not forget that they were dealing with a large population with whom it was very difficult to deal, and he would tell them what once happened to himself when he made a little experiment in connection with such a class. There was an abominable district in London inhabited by Irish. He selected a house, and persuaded the inmates—an Irish family—to allow him, at some expense, to whitewash the walls, and make the place as tidy and comfortable as possible. They consented. A short time afterwards he went there, and anything more begrimed than the appearance of the house, more shocking for any person caring for decency, he could not conceive. He said, "What on earth is this?" and the reply was, "Plaze your honour, the house looked so cold and uncomfortable that I sent for the sweep and axed him to give us a few warm touches." (Laughter.) The chimney-sweep had certainly given the house a good many warm touches, and then it was brought exactly to the level of the Irish taste. Well, he was going to give a piece of advice, but from what had been said he gathered that they had anticipated him. He was intending to say, "You must pull down as fast as you build up, for if you do not the thousands who come to Glasgow from all parts of the country will live in the most disgusting and horrible holes they can find." Lord Shaftesbury then resumed his seat.

After some further remarks the conference proceeded to consider the subject of industrial and reformatory schools.

In the evening Lord Shaftesbury, at the request of the Glasgow factory operatives, addressed a meeting of workmen at the Green. The Lord Provost presided. About 5,000 people were present. His lordship, who met with a very hearty reception, expatiated on the happy results that had attended the Factory Act, and advised his hearers to employ all the advantages they now enjoyed, and to be thrifty and sober. He concluded by saying:—

Now, my good friends, I see before me an enormous gathering, there is no distinction among you in my mind. (Cheers.) I see among you Scotchmen and Irishmen; I see Protestants and Roman Catholics, but there is no difference to my mind. In this great conflict we are all in unanimity, whether we be Protestant or Roman Catholic, whether we be Scotchmen or Irishmen; we have a common Sovereign, we have a common hope, and let us, by the blessing of God, have one common prayer, and that shall be glory to God, and on earth peace and goodwill towards men. (Cheers.) Now, my good men, I take leave of you; I can give you no more than the hearty prayer to Almighty God, that every blessing may descend upon you and yours, your wives, your bairns, and every one you love to the very latest generation. (Prolonged applause.)

The Hon. Mr. KINNAIRD, M.P., afterwards addressed the meeting. He referred to the proposal to extend the Factory Act to the regulation of mines, and expressed a hope that the bill withdrawn last session would be carried next.

An address was then presented to Lord Shaftesbury by the factory workers, in which they expressed their feelings of gratitude to him for having promoted the Ten Hours Bill. His lordship briefly returned thanks.

#### EDUCATION ACT DIFFICULTIES.

(From the Norfolk News.)

I am convinced that whenever compulsion is really enforced, "free admissions" will have to be very largely given. The difficulty will be to draw the line, and it will be found in many districts to amount to almost universal remission. The magnitude of the question is alarming, and the principles at stake are important.—Letter of Mr. Melly, M.P., in the Times, Aug. 28, 1871.

School boards have been elected in all great towns and populous parishes, and they will probably soon become universal. The difficulties that follow are not so easily overcome. Under what circumstances should attendance be made compulsory, and in what way shall the means of education be provided for those children whose parents are too poor to defray the cost, are questions that divide almost every school board in the kingdom.—Times of August 29, 1871.

Mr. Forster has had a good deal of credit for solving "the religious difficulty" which besets national education. He has had more credit than he deserved. He settled nothing, and we begin to think he has succeeded only in unsettling matters still more, and making confusion worse confounded. Certainly for the time he has slipped the difficulty off his own shoulders, and placed it on those of the school boards. The question of compulsion he left to the boards. The question of paying for poor children he left to the boards. The question of

whether the scheme of education is to be secular or religious, and to what extent religious, he left to the boards. Everything, in fact, which could irritate, bother, or bring discredit, he left to the boards. If this slipping out of difficulties is a solution of difficulties, then they are all gone! But everybody knows that the difficulties are not disappearing, but growing, and that the hill, to use Mr. Forster's own illustration, which looked formidable at a distance, instead of becoming easy of access, takes the form of a steep ugly mountain the nearer we get to it.

The fact is, that Mr. Forster purposely shut his eyes to the difficulty, and then said it had vanished. By this time he has found out that an ostrich does not elude its pursuers by sticking its foolish head into the sand. There is the difficulty big and threatening right ahead of us, and instead of getting out of our way, it has the audacity to bestride the road and defy us to advance.

Every school board is being more or less bothered by the religious difficulty. Government, too, we are happy to know, are feeling it. The country is beginning to be agitated by it from end to end. It is assuming the dimensions of an imperial question, and threatens to shake the foundations of Church and State. It would seem as if some enemy had framed the 25th clause of the Education Act on purpose to sow discord and stir up the ultimate question of the province of the State in matters religious.

Agitators everywhere, like the war-horse, sniff the coming strife, and chuckle over the prospect of "a pretty considerable shindy." We, in our humble vocation, have only to clear the ground to let the public see the arena, the combatants, and the bone of contention. This will we do in the simplest elementary form, as becomes this question of elementary education. We submit to the consideration of our thoughtful readers—

1st. That denominationalism is at the bottom of the mischief, and this is now mainly, if not entirely, confined to Church of England schools and Romanist schools. By denominationalism is meant the inculcation of sectarian doctrines—that is, of doctrines held exclusively or raised to exaggerated importance by rival religious communities.

2nd. That the 25th clause of the Education Act enables school boards to pay fees for indigent children to denominational schools, and in most places the Church of England and the Roman Catholic representatives act together for their mutual interest, but against the public interest, in this matter.

3rd. That in Ireland the Roman Catholics are struggling to get denominational advantages, which the Protestants for the most part resist; whilst in England the opposite policy, being supposed to answer the purpose of the Church of England, is insisted on by members of that communion.

4th. That the payment of fees to denominational schools is plainly subversive of the broad unsectarian principle of the Education Act, and, more important still, is opposed to the great principle of the day, religious equality, and to the rising demand that no public money shall be applied in aid of sectarian objects.

5th. That it will be difficult, if not impossible, amongst a class who are all, or for the most part, in straitened circumstances, to discriminate who can and who cannot afford to pay the weekly pence for their children.

6th. That to make the hardworking and frugal parent pay for the education of his own children, and in addition contribute towards the education of the children of the spendthrift, the drunkard, and the dissolute, is to impose a double burden on the deserving, and is sure to raise a general cry of dissatisfaction.

7th. That the only means of ascertaining who are able and who are unable to pay weekly pence for their children's education, are in possession of the guardians, and that for the school board to set up a separate machinery for this end, and to make itself "a relief committee," would be to cause double expense, and not improbably to bring local bodies into collision.

7th. That if an extensive system of payment or remission of fees is contemplated, particularly in districts where a low rate of wages prevails, it would be better to establish free common schools, open to all and supported by all; and to this result the question will be driven, if existing difficulties are not met in a reasonable and conciliatory spirit.

9th. That it is peculiarly to the interest of the middle and upper classes that the whole body of the industrious classes should be raised mentally, morally, and physically, inasmuch as the working people are the producers of the national wealth, and the defenders of the country in times of danger. Moreover, when the machinery of production does not work well, all society suffers.

10th. That it is proved that crime, which is a great expense to the country, and pauperism, which is also a great expense, are largely the result of ignorance and improvidence; and that, therefore, it is a matter of national concern, as distinct from sectarian aims, to improve our educational system, and bring the whole population under the influence of ameliorating, restraining and elevating influences.

From these considerations, which comprise, as we believe, a full and fair representation of the question in its different bearings, it will be seen that for the Church of England to press its denominational objects and vested interests, and for the Church of Rome to follow its example and act in confederacy with it to the end, is to distract the Educational Department, and to threaten the

machinery of the new Act with a disastrous dislocation.

The simple remedy, and the only efficient one for the threatened mischief, is to insist that not one shilling of the public money, either by way of grant or out of rates, shall go to any school which has a sectarian basis, whether Protestant or Catholic, in England or Ireland. Liberty is accorded to everyone to teach his own peculiarities at his own expense; but the moment public money is asked for, it must be shown to be for the public good, and sectarianism is not for the public good.

We put these points clearly out, and in a somewhat rough and informal manner, because we see, from what appears in the leading journals of the country, from discussions in school boards, and from the tone and temper of popular gatherings in all parts, that the question of the immediate future is really this question of denominationalism, which is but another phase of the Establishment question. So we clear the ground, point out the arena, the combatants, and "the bone."

We counsel our friends to take the broadest ground, to clinch the most vital issue, and to do battle for the right with a fearless and confident heart. Denominationalism means taxation for creeds and catechisms, and the indiscriminate support out of the same fund of endless "isms." Sectarianism is the curse of Christendom, and we beg the ratepayers to close their pockets against it, as they would their houses against an enemy.

#### IRELAND.

The meeting to petition for the release of the political prisoners was held on the Fifteen Acres Phoenix Park, on Sunday. As regards the number of those present, the demonstration fell far short of what had been anticipated; the number present at three o'clock, the hour at which it was announced the proceedings would commence, did not exceed 1,200, and at no time were there more than 5,000 assembled. There were no musical bands of any sort, and no designating insignia, except that two-thirds of those present wore green neckties with gold harps surrounded by shamrocks, and a large number displayed evergreens on the hat. The scene of the demonstration was directly opposite the Viceregal Lodge. There was not a policeman to be seen. At a quarter to four several vehicles containing the intending speakers drove up, and Mr. Smyth, M.P., was moved to the chair, which consisted of a seat on the driver's box of one of the carriages.

He said they had met there to vindicate the law, and to take formal possession of their freehold, with the sanction of the law, and with the aid of the Constitution. (Cries of "No.") If the meeting was to defy the constituted authorities, or perpetuate any feeling between the people and the police, or to give annoyance to any class, he would not be there. He hoped the right of meeting in the park which had been conceded would not be abused. Referring to the military political prisoners, he said the surrounding circumstances precluded the possibility of an impartial trial; therefore, instead of being victims to exceptional law, they should be the objects of exceptional leniency. He would make a proposition to the Government. Let a statement of these men's cases be laid before the present Commander of the Forces in Ireland, and they would abide by its result. The Manchester men—(tremendous cheering)—went forth in the open day on the public road to give honourable battle for the rescue of their chief. No base, no sordid motive actuated them. (Cheers.) On the contrary, they obeyed the noblest impulses that could inspire the human breast. Sergeant Brett did not fall by the assassin's bullet, but as a soldier falls in the defence of his flag. All morality, ancient and modern, all civilisation, Pagan and Christian, the consciences of mankind attested that the Manchester rescue was a deed of heroism. (Loud cheers.) If these men were criminal, then he was also criminal, for, with the exception of taking human life, he had done as they did.

Mr. Smyth concluded by saying that there were men of threescore years present who would witness the reopening of the Irish Senate House. Mr. Butt also spoke at some length in favour of the release of the military prisoners. The other speakers were persons of little importance. The resolution and petition were adopted.

As the mob returned from the park, about six o'clock, they assailed the police, who were in considerable force patrolling the quays and the streets in the neighbourhood of the park. The mob attacked the police with stones and other missiles, and when dispersed again and again returned to the attack, a sort of pitched battle raging for upwards of four hours. The police, in endeavouring to quell the riot and disperse the mob, used their batons, and the mob used stones and other missiles freely. The chief scene of the encounter was at Queen-street and Bridewell-lane, there being a police-station in the last-mentioned place, whereabout the police were in reserve. The mob first attacked a patrol at Queen-street-bridge, and reinforcements of police having come from the station a fierce fight ensued. Up to midnight on Sunday fifty-two policemen were reported more or less seriously injured, and some of the mob were also injured. The police had up to the same hour made about twenty prisoners. One public-house, situate at the corner of Queen-street, was completely wrecked. The owner, it appears, had given, or was suspected of having given, information of dangerous missiles having been thrown at him. The house was completely emptied of its contents, and it was for a time in the possession of the mob; the police have now charge of it. The police injured include inspectors and other superior officers.



A remonstrance against Sunday processions was presented to the Under-Secretary at Dublin Castle on Friday by a number of clergymen of different denominations. It was numerously signed. They complain of the public worship of Roman Catholics as well as Protestants being disturbed by the beating of drums and instruments of music, and of their congregations being forced to absent themselves from worship by the occupation of the streets. They complain because these demonstrations lead to counter-demonstrations, of which they equally disapprove, and embitter the spirit of disunion. They add that these demonstrations are organised in defiance of constituted authority, as well as in disregard of the feelings of the respectable portion of the community, and are training youth to practical insubordination to the laws both of God and man, fostering habits of idleness, drunkenness, and social disorder among the humbler classes of society, and gradually preparing the way for future scenes of wild and sanguinary excitement over the land, which the strong arm of military force alone will be able to subdue. They claim, in conclusion, that the law be firmly and impartially administered, securing to the loyal and peaceable inhabitants protection from insult and disturbance in their homes, in the streets, and in their places of worship. The Under-Secretary promised to submit their application to the Government. A second memorial to the same effect, even more numerously signed, is in preparation.

Nearly thirty of the rioters were charged before the police magistrate on Monday with throwing stones and beating policemen. The court was crowded with sympathisers with the accused. The chief magistrate regretted, for the character of the city, that such a disgraceful outrage should have occurred. The conduct of the people was the most disgraceful he had ever heard. There did not appear to have been the slightest provocation given by the police. In every case in which the offence charged was proved, the prisoners were sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour. The magistrate regretted that this was the severest sentence he could pass. Several prisoners who took minor parts in the riot were sentenced to three months' imprisonment. As the prisoners left the court they were cheered and the police were hissed. There is only one policeman now in hospital. The houses near the scene of the riot are wrecked, the street lamps broken, and the district generally presents a dilapidated appearance. It appears that the attack on the police was premeditated, and that women materially assisted the rioters by providing them with stones.

Mr. Butt, Q.C., will be a candidate for the seat for Limerick, vacant by the death of Mr. F. W. Russell. On Monday, at a meeting in the Theatre Royal, he combated the objections to home rule, and said he believed he could be much more useful to Ireland in Parliament than out of it. If returned he would vote for the endowment of a college for Roman Catholics, for separate education, and above all for home rule. The meeting resolved to give him their full support. Sir Peter Tait has been also mentioned as a candidate. Mr. James Spaight and Colonel Vereker are mentioned as candidates in the Conservative interest.

#### THE TICHBORNE ROMANCE CASE.

A correspondent sends the *Liverpool Courier* the following in reference to the Tichborne case:—"Some years ago a gentleman now living in England, and following the occupation of a commercial traveller, was a resident in Australia. On one occasion he lost his way when wandering in the bush, but eventually got to a moor, where he found a shepherd's hut. There was no person in at the time, but he made himself at home, and determined, as evening was coming on, to pass the night under cover. Ere long he was agreeably surprised to see a man enter the hut, and had more pleasure in recognising him as an Englishman. The traveller told the new arrival that he had lost his way, and had thought of remaining in the hut all night, and the herdsman—for such he was—gave him a hearty welcome, and promised to make him as comfortable as he could under the circumstances. They entered into conversation about the mother country, when the shepherd, amongst other things, said to the stranger, 'You would scarcely think that I belong to the aristocracy of England, would you?' The stranger replied that he should scarcely think he did. Whereupon the herdsman said, 'I do, though, I am the eldest son of a baronet.' They spent a pleasant night together, and on the following morning the traveller was directed on his way by his singular host, and soon found himself at home. For several years he thought nothing of this conversation, but in the meantime he had returned to England, and when the Tichborne case was being heard he bethought himself of his Australian adventure, and determined to go up to London and obtain a sight of the claimant to the title and estates. In this he was successful, for one afternoon he saw the claimant leave the court, and at once recognised him as the man he had passed the night with in the Australian bush, and who had told him that he was the son of an English baronet. An interview afterwards took place between them, and the commercial gentleman will, it is understood, appear as a witness for the claimant when the case is resumed in November."

The *Bullionist* remarks that 100,000*l.* is a large sum to be asked for under all the circumstances as they actually stand. Some 13,000*l.* or 14,000*l.*, if

we remember aright, has been already raised on former issues of these private bonds. That money, it may be presumed, is now all expended, and undoubtedly the claimant is in debt, and is in the Court of Bankruptcy, awaiting translation to affluence, or to condemnation to the pains of poverty and discomfiture. Still, here is a continuous issue, and for the large amount we have named. It is not to be supposed that the claimant and his advisers would ask for more money than is requisite, on even a liberal estimate, to carry the contest to a final conclusion. The presumption is that, having fixed the limit, which appears to include the former issue at a hundred thousand pounds, they intend to go on disposing of the bonds, and realising the proceeds according as the exigencies of the case require, and the confidence of the moneyed public in the claimant's ultimate success admits.

#### THE CHOLERA.

The Prussian correspondent of the *Times* devotes his letter of the 31st to the progress of the cholera. Berlin, as yet free from the scourge, is fast being drawn within its deadly shadow. During the last few days fatal cholera cases have occurred at Dantsic, Elbing, Altona, Coblentz, Leipsic, and Vienna. In other words, the shores of the Baltic and the North Sea, the banks of the Rhine and the Danube, and the centre of Germany, have been simultaneously visited. The scourge continues to rage at Königsberg and in the neighbouring districts of East Prussia. At Königsberg about 140 persons are seized daily, of whom one-third succumb. The intelligence from Russia concerning the progress of the epidemic is still very melancholy. At Moscow, according to the official report, 479 persons were suffering from the disease on August 21. Of these 30 recovered on that day, and 23 died, leaving 426 under medical treatment. On the 22nd there were 23 fresh cases, 22 recoveries, and 18 deaths. On the 23rd the fresh cases amounted to 32, recoveries to 18, deaths to 19, those under treatment being 404. On August 26 the sum total of all those in Moscow seized since the beginning of the epidemic (March 13) was 5,052. Of these 2,340 had recovered, and 2,354 were dead. From the interior of Russia we have only fragmentary intelligence, which, however, is but too well calculated to reveal the immense extent of this year's epidemic. To begin with St. Petersburg, the total of those having the disease averages between 190 and 200 per day. There are daily 20 fresh cases, about as many recoveries, and some 12 or 15 deaths. Nor do the western and southern regions show any improvement. In Smolensk whole villages are said to be dying out.

#### REPRESENTATION OF TRURO.

The vacancy for this borough, caused by the resignation of Captain Vivian, is likely to be contested. Mr. Augustus Smith, "Lord of the Scilly Islands," has come forward, and promises to give an independent support to the Government, especially in the matter of retrenchment. Mr. Edward Jenkins, the able author of "Ginx's Baby," and well known for his advocacy of social reforms, has also offered himself as an independent Liberal; while Mr. Passmore Edwards has telegraphed to Truro, denying the statement that he would not come if asked, and declaring his readiness to fight the battle over again. Mr. Jenkins says in his address:—

I am a Liberal in the truest sense—determined to act with my party within the broadest lines, yet ever standing more to principles than men. I would give a general and hearty support to the constitutional leaders of the Liberal party so long as they continue to act in a manner consistent with the great principles we select them to maintain; but to no man or set of men can I give a servile support.

He insists upon the importance of the Legislature directing their attention to those social questions which are of infinite importance to the happiness of the people, such as the relations of capital and labour, sanitary reforms, the reclamation of waste lands, and emigration to the colonies. He advocates secular education, and will vote against Mr. Gladstone if he attempts to grant a system of denominational education to Ireland. The Conservatives have not, it appears, found an acceptable candidate, but on the rumour that Sir John Karslake is coming forward, Mr. Jenkins has offered to submit his claims and those of Mr. Augustus Smith to a test-ballot. Mr. Jenkins' friends favour this proposal, but it is doubtful whether Mr. Smith will accept it.

While Mr. Augustus Smith hardly appears in public, though he is pursuing an active canvass, Mr. Jenkins has held several enthusiastic meetings, and appears to grow in public favour. Some very influential Liberals have decidedly declared for him.

Mr. Jenkins again addressed the electors last night. He said he was not a Communist, and he desired, by giving careful consideration to the great social problems of the day, to prevent such a state of things as had deluged France with blood. The present tenure of land could not be maintained, but he would not deprive any man of his possession without fair compensation. The separation of Church and State was not at present a practical question, but when it did come on for discussion he should vote in favour of a free Church in a free State. He would oppose the application of rates to denominational schools and the foundation of a Catholic University in Ireland. With regard to the

relations of capital and labour, he was in favour of giving them the most careful study, with a view to remedial legislation. He defended Mr. Gladstone, who, he said, was hampered by a large number of half-hearted Liberals in the House.

There is no Conservative yet in the field, and the party are thoroughly disorganised.

#### A NEW SOCIALIST PROGRAMME.

The *Journal de Genève* publishes the following report, originating with the *Internationale*, which is to be submitted to the next general meeting of Swiss workmen. The document runs thus:—

1. The Socialist Democratic party in Switzerland proposes for its object to insure the interests of the working people, and to afford them satisfaction in all respects. It is convinced that the emancipation of the working class can only be brought about by the working class itself.
2. The struggle for the emancipation of the working class is not a struggle for the privileges of a single class, but for equality of rights and duties and for the suppression of all class supremacy.
3. The economic dependence of the workmen upon the capitalist constitutes the basis of slavery under whatever form it may exist, consequently, the Socialist Democratic party proposes to secure by the suppression of the present system of production (the wages system) the entire benefit of his labour for each workman.
4. Political liberty is the primary and indispensable condition of the economic emancipation of the working class. The social question is, therefore, inseparable from the political question, the solution of the first depends upon the solution of the second, and is only possible under Democratic conditions.
5. Considering that the political and economical emancipation of the working class is only possible by combined action and unity on its part, the Socialist Democratic party in Switzerland adopts a centralised organisation, which at the same time allows each one to use his individual influence for the common good.
6. Considering that the emancipation of labour is neither a local nor a national task, but a social one, which embraces all countries in which modern society exists, the Socialist Democratic party in Switzerland connects itself with the International Association of Workmen.
7. The following points are laid down as those which it is most necessary to insist upon in the agitation conducted by the Socialist Democratic party:—1. A general right of citizenship throughout Switzerland. The relief of the poor to be incumbent upon Communes, the State being liable always to supplement any deficiencies.
2. Direct legislation by the people of the Confederation, the popular initiative being vested in a minimum of 20,000 citizens. At the public voting the absolute majority of voters "Yes" or "No" shall determine the questions submitted.
3. Suppression of the State Councils and the separate cantonal votes as States.
4. Compulsory and gratuitous education up to the completion of the fourteenth year of each child's age, and prohibition against the employment of such children in workshops or manufactories.
5. Separation of Church from the State, and also of the schools from the Church.
6. Suppression of all indirect taxation, and the introduction of direct taxation with progressive increase upon incomes and successions, and general and patriotic valuation of fortunes, and also after each decennial; modification of taxation in favour of fathers of families.
7. The abrogation of all needless impediments to the right of marriage, centralisation of all civil and penal legislation, constitution of special juries, especially in cases of disputes between workmen and employers.
8. The establishment of a normal period constituting a working day.
9. A rigid surveillance over all working establishments, both as a measure of sanitary police and to insure precaution against accidents. The appointment of paid and independent inspectors of factories.
10. Abolition of all deductions from wages in the shape of fines. Organisation of a system of official statistics concerning the condition of the working classes.
11. Absolute freedom of the press, of meeting, of association, and of coalition.
12. A credit to be opened with the State for associations with joint responsibility. For that purpose the establishment of a National Swiss Bank, with a sole right to issue notes.
13. The purchase and working of railways by the Confederation, as all the means of communication ought to be the property of the State, which ought not to allow individuals to profit by a monopoly.
14. The Confederation to bear the entire cost of clothing, arming, and equipping the militia, a sufficient rate of pay to be allowed, and the cadet academies to be abolished.

#### MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Only a moderate supply of English wheat has been on sale, but there has been a fair show of foreign produce. There has been a moderate attendance of millers, and the trade has been firm at Monday's prices. Fair supplies of barley have been on the stands. The demand has been inactive. Malt has been dull, on former terms. With oats the market has been well supplied. Business to a moderate extent has been passing, at about late rates. Beans have sold quietly, at previous quotations. For peas the demand has been inactive, at the rates previously current. The flour market has been firm, at Monday's prices.

THE WIVES OF GREAT MEN.—Euripides is said to have turned woman-hater because one or both of his wives were vixens or worse. Dante had an ill-tempered partner—"la fiera moglie," jealous, doubtless, of his affection for Beatrice: for women are jealous of past or even ideal, as well as living, rivals in wedlock. Shakspeare and his wife would seem to have agreed best apart from one another; Milton wanted a divorce act for his special use; and the merits of Elizabeth, his third wife, appear to have been like those of Rebecca, skill in making savoury meats such as his soul loved. Dryden is reported to have wished his wife an almanack, so that he might change her every year. Addison had an ill time of it with the Countess of Warwick; and Byron and his lady lived scarcely a year under one roof.—*Saturday Review*.



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TRINITY COLL., CAMB.—One Minor Mathematical Scholarship of £75.

TRINITY HALL, CAMB.—Prize in Law and Modern History.

GLASGOW.—Diploma of C.E., one.

LONDON.—B.A., two, of whom one was bracketed 1st in Logic and Moral Philosophy Honours, with University Scholarship of £25 for three years. B.Sc., one, who also obtained a Whitworth Scholarship of £100 for three years. First B.A., two. First LL.B., one; and Matriculation, seven, of whom one was 7th in Honours Division, with Gilchrist Scholarship of £50 for three years.

UNIVERSITY COLL., LONDON.—Faculty of Medicine.—Summer Session, 1870: Five Students gained one Gold Medal, Two Silver Medals, and Six Certificates. Winter Session, 1870-71: Six Students obtained Three Gold Medals, Four Silver Medals, and Five Certificates. Faculty of Arts and Laws and Science: Five Students gained Nine Prizes of Books and Four Certificates; of these gentlemen one also took the Andrews Prize for Second Year's Students, £50, and another the Andrews Entrance Prize, £20, the First Andrews Prize for First Year's Students, £30, and the Jews' Commemoration Scholarship, £15 for two years.

INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.—Final Examination with Certificate of Merit, one; Intermediate Examination, one; Preliminary Examination, two.

ROYAL COLL. OF SURGEONS.—First Professional Examination for diploma of F.R.C.S., one; Preliminary Examination for Fellowship, one.

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## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1871.

#### SUMMARY.

WE are in the heart of the dead season, and the daily papers are sore distressed for leader topics. It is the opportunity of all who have grievances which cannot under ordinary circumstances get a hearing. Social reforms and injurious customs are now brought to the front for keen discussion, and the press, which knows no suspension of active labour, is busy in ripening opinion on a variety of subjects which will hereafter come before the Legislature. The Earl of Shaftesbury has chosen a happy time for his visit to Glasgow. His interesting speeches on the social problems of the day have been well-reported in the daily press, and the conferences held on that great commercial city give us a better insight into the life, virtues, and failings of our town populations than can be often obtained.

Mr. Gladstone has somewhat disturbed the political calm by a couple of addresses—the first at Whitby, being a vindication of his administration from hostile criticism; the second at Wakefield, justifying his financial and free-trade policy. The chief characteristic of the Prime Minister's public appearances so soon after the session, is his anxiety to throw himself upon popular opinion, and to assert his claim to be a Radical reformer. Mr. Gladstone relies upon "the people" and the "people's house," to sustain him and do him justice, and

treats with something like scorn those social influences in high life and powerful vested interests which beset his path. In quite a different strain, but with characteristic caution and good sense, the Earl of Derby has been expatiating on the land question, on the game laws and on national defence. His lordship is no alarmist. He believes that our navy is the most effective in the world, and in respect to our military inefficiency he pleads with great force—"That the only really effective training for war is to make it, and that the whole work of a campaign is no more to be learnt in time of peace than a man can learn to swim on dry land."

The Nationalists of Dublin, not satisfied with their many open-air demonstrations in honour of the French deputation, resolved upon an amnesty meeting in Phoenix Park. In point of numbers the assembly on Sunday to demand the release of the worthies who were convicted of assassination and blowing up women and children from patriotic motives, was a failure, and was remarkable only for the speeches of the two Home Rule M.P.'s who attended. The police were not present, but when the meeting broke up the multitude made a most dastardly and unprovoked attack upon a detachment of the force drawn up on Arranquay, in which a large number of the guardians of order were seriously injured. In this case the magistrates of Dublin have shown unaccustomed vigour, and have sentenced the prisoners brought before them for being concerned in this brutal assault to condign punishment. Opinion in Ireland is turning against the instigators of these needless and seditious demonstrations. "It is," as the *Daily News* says, "absurd to ask the law to be lenient towards its violators, and then proceed to violate it in their name. The petition to the Queen, which the meeting adopted, comes to England endorsed by a riot, which proves at once the impolicy and the impossibility of acceding to its prayer."

The vacancy created at Truro by the resignation of Captain Vivian is likely to be warmly contested. It seems that the Conservatives of that borough are so entirely disorganised that they have not as yet brought a candidate into the field. At present only two Liberals are contesting the seat—Mr. Augustus Smith, whose local influence is much stronger than his political claims; and Mr. Edward Jenkins, the author of "Ginx's Baby," a vigorous social reformer and a speaker of great power. The Radical candidate has very fairly offered to submit to the decision of a preliminary test ballot should a Tory enter the field, to which his opponent demurs. There can be no doubt that the political experience and earnestness of Mr. Jenkins would be a valuable acquisition to the House of Commons. Parliament contains none too many of such advanced reformers of independent views, and prepared to grapple with those social and ecclesiastical problems which await legislative solution.

By a vote of 480 to 93 in the National Assembly M. Thiers was on Wednesday last elected President of the French Republic during the existence of that legislature. The scene before the passing of the decrees was most tumultuous, owing to the resolution of the majority to assert the constituent powers of the Assembly, in the midst of which M. Gambetta announced his resolution not to accept a Republic "created by an incompetent Assembly." In a dignified first message the new President announces that his mission is "to alleviate the sorrows of the country, reorganise it, and render its position peaceful and well-ordered at home and abroad, freed from foreign occupation, honoured and respected by all." M. Thiers has requested all his Ministers who had resigned after the vote of the Assembly to resume office, and has received the congratulations of foreign Governments on his elevation to supreme power. The Left has succumbed for the present, and will perhaps postpone any decided action till it is seen whether the President and the National Assembly cordially work together.

Meanwhile the trials of the Communist leaders have come to an end. The court-martial has been unexpectedly lenient in its sentences on the condemned prisoners. Two only, Ferré and Lullier, both of whom were convicted of being concerned in the murder of the hostages and in the burning of public buildings, were sentenced to death. Imprisonment or transportation for various terms is to be the fate of Assi, Billioray, Grousset, Rastoul, and other Communist chiefs, while two, Descamps and Parent, have been acquitted. The Government have however still on their hands some 30,000 prisoners, the majority of whom will probably be released or allowed to go abroad.

We rejoice that M. Thiers and his colleagues have not given way to vindictiveness in their treatment of the crushed Communists, which might have created a dangerous reaction in their favour.

#### M. THIERS, PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

M. THIERS' elevation to titular supremacy in France, under the title of President of the French Republic, would appear at first sight to warrant two conclusions—first, that the people of France had at length determined upon a permanent Government, Republican in its form; and, secondly, that M. Thiers so far enjoyed their confidence as to have received at their hands the highest honour and authority which it was in their power to bestow. We believe that neither of these conclusions will be found in accordance with the facts of the case. All that can be said in regard to the present form of Government adopted by the National Assembly, is that it is an interregnum which nominally assumes the shape of a Republic, and that M. Thiers has been placed at the head of it, rather by the jealousies, than by the trustful affection of the several political parties in the Assembly. It has yet to be seen how far the French nation will abide by the provisional settlement to which its representatives, by a large majority, have given their assent. It seems, indeed, doubtful, at the present moment, whether the party of the Left, central or extreme, will quietly acquiesce for more than a few months at furthest in an arrangement which for the time being has blighted their hopes, or whether the party of the Right, which has prevailed upon the Assembly to seize upon Constituent Powers, will so restrain its own action as to leave M. Thiers and his Government, in the first hitch that may occur, in unmolested possession of the position in which they have been placed.

It would appear unlikely that M. Thiers, at his advanced age, would have been made President of the French Republic with a view to any more durable result than a provisional organisation of the country. The truth seems to be that the Assembly which calls itself constituent, sees with tolerable clearness how great and disgraceful a blunder it would be to attempt a permanent reconstruction of the ruling authority of France, while a foreign enemy overlooks the wall of Paris. It would expose Frenchmen to the wonder and to the contempt of the world, if before the Germans have quitted the soil of their country, the Assembly, supposed to represent the wants and wishes of the French people, should engage in the premature work of drawing the outlines and filling in the principal details of a new Constitution. It has, therefore, sagaciously, though informally, postponed that undertaking, whilst it has by the same act asserted its right to take it in hand whenever circumstances may conveniently admit of the discharge of so responsible a duty. Meanwhile, however, it would be comforting to believe, if there were the smallest evidence upon which such belief might rest, that those who have the chief guidance of public affairs in France had any clear perception of those great fundamental principles upon the basis of which any successful and durable Government must ultimately repose. We know not how far M. Thiers himself, nor how far the Council of Ministers, which is responsible to him, regard themselves as representing, in the discharge of their functions, the entire people of France, minority as well as majority, or to what extent they will feel it to be incumbent upon them,

To give up to party what was meant for mankind.

M. Thiers, it may be imagined, has no great leaning towards Republican principles, still less to Republican institutions. The stress of the late events has compelled him to acquiesce in much that it is fairly presumed he cannot prefer. He is a statesman of a worn-out type, intensely patriotic, it may be, in his aims, but singularly narrow and selfish. He would exalt France to supremacy among the nations by dividing, and thereby depressing, her neighbours. At this moment the glory, rather than the well-being and true dignity of his country, may be regarded as the key to his policy. Before the German armies have retreated beyond the French frontier, he has projected a military organisation which will take in nearly the whole male population of France, will make huge gaps in all her industrial organisations, and will lay a heavy burden of taxation upon a people who already find great difficulty in sustaining the pecuniary losses of the late war. France asks for bread, and he gives her a stone; wants a fish, and he offers her a serpent. True, France herself, whilst she indicates her real need by her perpetual restlessness, may, for the present, remain unconscious of what it is that would



satisfy her. But a far-sighted as well as subtle statesmanship would humour the excited passion of the people only so far as might be found necessary to admit of their gaining more enlightened views of their own interests from the instruction of events. We fear that M. Thiers is predisposed to play upon the temporary military vindictiveness of the people whom he rules, with a view not so much to let it wear itself out by its own excitement as to keep it alive by organisation and development until it can find a sphere for itself once more in the battlefields of Europe.

Nevertheless, we look upon his elevation to his present dignity and authority with hope rather than with dread. He will not live to do what he aspires to do. He will not, we even venture to predict, carry the people of France back with him to that domineering and self-seeking policy which in his younger days excited his admiration and won his fealty. The work nearest to his hand is the maintenance of order, the conciliation of party spirit, and the extension amongst the French people of a conviction that it is far less to forms of Government, than to habits of self-discipline, that nations have to look for their abiding welfare. M. Thiers asserts his ability to preserve social order. We trust future facts will prove the validity of his assertion. If, however, he is to conciliate party spirit, it will be necessary for him to abstain from angry and inflammatory rhetoric. He knows his power as an orator—he delights in the use of that power. He seems to take pleasure in contemplating its visible effects. But if he would promote the true interests of his country, he will make his appearance in the Assembly but at intervals “few and far between,” and he will then exert his eloquence in moderating the virulence of party passion, and not in playing off one party against another. He has been placed in a high and honourable office. The next question to which the world will look for an answer in his conduct—is, “How will he use it?”

#### THE PREMIER'S DEFENCE.

We may assume that Mr. Gladstone would hardly have broken silence so soon after the close of the session, but for the result of the East Surrey election. He could sustain with equanimity the harsh criticism of the “metropolitan press”—which, as he justly says, is greatly swayed by club opinion and the tone of high society—but the signal defection of a great Liberal constituency evidently touched him to the quick. Hence probably the Whitby speech. The Prime Minister claims a verdict upon his whole administration rather than the results of a single session. It is a fair demand. The authors of the Irish Church Act, the Irish Land Act, and the abolition of purchase in the army, and the promoters of economy and peace in general, ought not to be discredited because they have committed some serious blunders in the course of three sessions. After all no British statesman would have proposed and carried through the great reforms which Mr. Gladstone has inscribed on the statute-book. But it is the fate of statesmen to be judged by their own standard and professions. In the case of the present Government they were very high indeed. From a broad and thoroughly Liberal creed, with a majority of more than a hundred to give it effect, great things were expected, and have to a certain extent been realised, and are still hoped for. The public have no faith in the “rest-and-be-thankful” policy. Till we have come to the end of needful reforms, popular gratitude must be interpreted as “a lively sense of favours to come.”

Much as the country owes to the Gladstone Administration, it cannot be denied that their waning popularity is not fully accounted for by the ill-luck of a single session, by administrative feebleness, or by partisan obstructiveness. Their loss of credit with the great Liberal party has been in proportion to their departure from Liberal principles. The work of disintegration began with the passing of a bill by the aid of the Tories, under the guise of national education, for bolstering up denominationalism. Mr. Gladstone's favourite theory of “religious equality” can hardly be said to be carried out by obliging all ratepayers to contribute to the support of sectarian schools. This grievance is no mere fancy. It is felt in every borough of England and Wales where a school board exists, and where Episcopalians and Catholics, with the aid of the Wesleyans, are able to make these bodies the obedient servants of denominational school managers. Nonconformists bow to the painful circumstances in which they have been placed, but it is not surprising, as the yoke presses and their hopes are frustrated, that they should feel

vexation at the thought that this is the work of the Liberal statesmen whom they have followed. If, as a correspondent writes, East Surrey was lost owing to the apathy of the Dissenting electors, we have a striking illustration of the danger of throwing over your friends and principles to serve your foes. That sore remains open and will become more irritating. Ostensibly the Education Act relegated “the religious difficulty” to the local boards. And now the option granted by the 25th clause is actually withheld. “If you don't pay the fees to denominational schools you wrong the parent”—is in effect the latest interpretation put upon this clause by the Education Department. We have then, as the *Norfolk News* says, in an article quoted elsewhere, “to insist that not one shilling of the public money, either by way of grant or out of rates, shall go to any school which has a sectarian basis, whether Protestant or Catholic, in England or Ireland. Liberty is accorded to everyone to teach his own peculiarities at his own expense; but the moment public money is asked for, it must be shown to be for the public good, and sectarianism is not for the public good.” This question—the question of the immediate future—may be ignored by the Government, but, as our contemporary shows, it is but another phase of the Establishment question, which “instead of getting out of the way has the audacity to bestride the road and defy us to advance.”

On the principle of equal justice the public have naturally expected that the course pursued in England would be followed in Ireland, and that if denominational education was to be the policy of Ministers on this side St. George's Channel, it would be so on the other. Nor has much been said to reassure the Liberal party on this point. The Government have created their own dilemma, and the Irish Catholics are not to be condemned for thinking that their turn has come, and that the time has arrived for breaking up the Irish national system and replacing it with one more akin to that which obtains in England. The belief, whether well-grounded or not, that Ministers would succumb to the demands of the Ultramontane bishops, if the Liberal party would allow, is undoubtedly one of the reasons of their loss of moral influence among the constituencies.

The Premier in his Whitby speech did not, of course, lay down any programme for the future, but he spoke in a manly, straightforward fashion which will inspire general confidence in his good intentions, whatever offence it may give to hack politicians and partisans. The statesman who denounced “Alarmism” with so much vigour on Friday must have given a very reluctant consent to the large military estimates of last session—estimates from which sprung that fatal Budget of Mr. Lowe's which was the beginning of Ministerial troubles. When we find Mr. Gladstone promising that the Ballot Bill shall be carried to the door of the House of Lords next session “with an authoritative knock”; condemning purchase as the ruling of the army by wealth and not by merit; indicating in terms by no means vague that it is the social pressure of the “Upper Ten” which retards wholesome legislation; stigmatising the tendency to wrest legislation for the interests of particular classes; urging the country to demand economy, and promising that he would do all in his power to reduce taxation; and refusing to walk in the old party ruts, or be guided by class prejudices and assumptions: we recognise a Prime Minister who seeks support not in club influence but in the suffrages of an enfranchised people. His closing words were those of an enlightened and hopeful statesman who declines to become the mouthpiece of class interests or the exponent of a jealous and craven policy. “Let us,” said Mr. Gladstone, “endeavour to get rid of all selfish and narrow ends, and let us recollect that golden law of doing to others, in political no less than in private life, as we would be done by. Let us strive to promote a union of class with class. Let us endeavour to strengthen the foundations not only of physical but of moral power. The power of this country is not decaying; it is increasing in itself, and increasing as compared with the power of other nations in Europe. It is only our pride, it is only our passions, it is only our follies which ever constituted a real danger to us. If we can master these no other foe can hurt us, and many a long year will make its round and many a generation of men will be gathered to its fathers before the country in which we were born and which we deeply love need forfeit its place among the nations of the world.” In the estimation of timid politicians this language may appear to be Quixotic, but such sentiments will commend themselves to the mass of the community as best adapted to counteract insular prejudices, and preserve the moral influence of England.

#### THE LAND QUESTION.

By the Rev. CHRISTOPHER NEVILLE.

##### III.

In a former paper, it was asserted that the real interest of the landowners and the public interest are identical. The interest of the landowner certainly must be to get the highest rent for his land, and so to raise it to the greatest selling value. It is for the public interest that the largest produce should be raised on each acre of land, which can only be done by applying as much labour, skill, and capital upon it as can be profitably employed. Let us assume that a landowner has 2,000 acres of land worth, at the highest rent, consistent with due remuneration for those who cultivate it, 25s. an acre, or 2,500*l.* a year. If this landowner lets this estate for 2,000*l.* a year to tenants deficient in capital, industry, and intelligence, he loses 500*l.* a year in income, and his estate is worth, at thirty years' purchase, 60,000*l.* The public interest suffers from the deficient amount of produce raised. If this landowner, on the other hand, lets this estate for 3,000*l.* a year, or 5s. an acre more than will allow fair remuneration to his tenantry, he obtains an additional rent of 500*l.* a year beyond a fair value, perhaps for five years, during which he loses all his good tenants, his land is run out, and his estate declines in value, it may be, 10*l.* an acre to sell. He has therefore, gained 2,500*l.* in extra rent, and lost 20,000*l.* in the value of his estate. Let us take a third hypothesis. Suppose that the landowner, from his own knowledge, or by employing an able land agent, who understands his interest, “in the long run,” lets this estate at its just value, 25s. per acre, to a good and permanent tenantry—he then fairly obtains any addition to his old rental of 500*l.* a year, and raises the value of his property 15,000*l.* The public are benefited by a greater amount of produce, the consequence of an increased amount of labour, skill, and capital, expended on the land. Whether these calculations are exactly correct or not, is of little consequence. The principle is clear and certain. This argument applies where the landowner owns his estate “in fee,” as it is termed. The interest of a life-owner only is directly opposed to that of the public, as his object must be to obtain the greatest possible benefit from the estate during his life, without regard to any ultimate injury, or waste.

It has been confidently asserted by many writers, that the condition of our labouring classes is worse than in former times, and in other countries. This, however, can be disputed on high authority. The political party who are most opposed to the landowners affirm with all the certainty of conviction, that in America far greater comfort and prosperity are obtained by cultivators of the soil than in England. In 1847 a book was published by Mr. R. W. Russell, of Cincinnati, United States, counsellor-at-law. His natural prejudices in favour of his own country are not concealed, and he condemns English landowners “with a will,” as they say. In his chapter on the relative conditions of the people of America and England, he writes:—“The people of England are almost universally well-dressed; education is provided for at least three-fourths of the rising generation; provision is made for the relief of the poor; the peasant's cottage will bear a favourable comparison with the Western farmers; and the English are in general more cheerful in appearance than the Americans, enjoy better health, take more vigorous exercise, and indulge in more amusements. Almost the only animal food of our country people is pork, which is usually of inferior quality. Indian corn bread is eaten in most parts of the Union. Wheat bread is not much used in the country districts.” I beg to observe that the comparison is made between the American farmer, owning his own land, and the English day labourer, working under a master for weekly wages. I believe there is not a labourer within 100 miles of this place, who would touch bread made of Indian corn; their bacon is as good as possible, and their bread a great deal better than the aristocracy get from their bakers in London. It is said that “comparisons are odious”; on this question I consider them quite useless. No man living can know whether the condition of all the American farmers, or that of all the agricultural labourers in England, is the most prosperous and comfortable; no dependence can be placed upon estimates of the comparative happiness of millions of men in different countries and under widely different circumstances.

From historical evidence, it might be shown that the working classes are, or have it in their power to be, in better circumstances than at any former period; but the question ought not to



rest on any such comparisons. We ought to ask ourselves, are the working classes, especially the agricultural labourers, in as good a position as they ought to be, so far as the use of private property in land and political Government can make them? Have they obtained their due share of the benefits they have by their labour and skill so largely contributed to produce? If any of our laws, or "systems," have directly, or indirectly, prevented this, those laws ought to be repealed—those "systems" ought to be swept away. The disgraceful state of our agricultural cottages in some districts has obtained painful notoriety. We often hear the heartless argument that "building cottages does not pay." But why do they not pay? Because by our artificial system of entails and settlements, we offer every impediment to their being built. A pair of excellent cottages were built in this parish for 170*l.* ten years ago, allowing five bed-rooms to the two cottages. They have every accommodation that an agricultural labourer can want, and if fifty per cent. of cottages have three bed-rooms, it is much more than the average required. If one labourer pays 4*l.* 10*s.*, and the other 4*l.* rent, it will give five per cent. on the outlay; and this, after allowing for all repairs and rebuilding the cottages long before it would be necessary, would return a greater net interest than buying land or consols. The indirect advantages of diminishing police and poor-rates, I leave out altogether. Let us see how the "not pay" argument arises. The possessor of an entailed estate ought not to sacrifice the interest of younger children to an eldest son, still less that of daughters to a distant male heir. His only means of building cottages is to borrow money on annuity for a term of years. In a work published in 1864 by Mr. Bailey Denton, the well-known engineer to the General Land Improvement Company, he estimates the probable cost of a pair of cottages, including all official expenses and the land they stand on, at 300*l.* He says that the landowner, possessing the life estate, must look for 6 per cent. at least on the outlay. This brings the rent to 9*l.* a year for each cottage, or double that of my cottages, which all pay me 5 per cent. The difference in a great measure arises from the requirements of the Inclosure Commissioners. If the matter is investigated, it will be seen that the comfort, the welfare, and the happiness of a large number of agricultural labourers are sacrificed to obtain a great advantage for a handful of reversioners, who do nothing, and deserve nothing; and the public interest severely suffers by our wrongly permitting the tying up of a vast amount of land, it may be for nearly a century, by entails and settlements.

## DETACHED NOTES.

THE cholera has been very severe in Russia. "From the Black Sea to the White, from the Ural mountains to the Prussian frontier, the pestilence unfolds its pale standard." Some villages have been decimated by the epidemic; others are said to be "dying out," while everywhere in the capital as well as the country districts—the rule holds good that when the disease is in full force about half the attacks are fatal, and that the proportion of deaths then gradually declines. When we come to investigate the reasons for this fatality, there is the less need for alarm on our part. Thus writes the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* :—

Destitution and uncleanness, the busy handmaids of everywhere of the disease, in Russia, have an ally more powerful even than they—superstition. As a rule the Russian peasant prefers in bodily ailments to apply to the wise woman of his village rather than to a medical man: the former is supposed to heal with sacred formulas, whereas the science of the latter has a dash of the diabolical. In the towns there is more enlightenment. But the number of the physicians is far too small, and their education frequently falls short of the mark. In the present crisis the members of the profession are ordered about by the Government like so many soldiers, to combat the enemy wherever he shows himself. To make up for their scarcity in some degree, the Emperor has just ordered that every facility shall be given to women devoting themselves to the subordinate branches of medical practice, and the preparation of drugs. The medical rank or degree offered as the reward of their studies is that of *Feldscher*, or an inferior order of army surgeon; but they are not to be excluded from higher honours, and if duly qualifying themselves may take their doctor's degree, though in that case they require a special permit from Government before being allowed to practise. But these measures are too late to counteract the swift destruction wrought by the raging epidemic. In a country in whose eastern half there is one death to twenty-five inhabitants as a regular thing in ordinary years, the grave is ministered to by influences not to be got rid of in a hurry. Where the majority of the population run away from the medical man, even where they can have one; where filth is fostered by climate, poverty, and ignorance alike; and where a large portion of the people's food consists of sour, half-fermented eatables and drinkables, a comprehensive change must be made before a normal

state of health can be attained and epidemics kept in check. Till then, Russia, and through Russia all Europe, will be subject to the periodical reappearance of the cholera.

The epidemic makes much slower progress in Prussia, which in respect to sanitary matters is greatly in advance of its more northern neighbour. But it is to be borne in mind that Berlin is a much less healthy capital than London, and that Königsberg, now suffering so severely from cholera, is a specially crowded and dirty city. Never before have our large towns been in a better condition to meet such a visitation, and the vigilance of the authorities at our eastern seaports, as well as in the Thames, with a view of keeping out the contagion is unprecedented, and will probably be successful—for this year at least.

"A Layman," speaking on behalf of himself and others who are earnestly striving to benefit the young men of the town where he resides by means of evening conversational classes, asks our advice under the following circumstances :—

Our young artisans are getting infected with the new theories of development, and our difficulty is to know how to deal with these subjects. It is impossible for us to avoid them. Our young men talk glibly about Darwin's theories of the Descent of Man, and if we avoid the subject they are inclined to laugh and conclude that such theories are true and the Bible a mere fable-book. . . . Several members of our class purchased the lectures published by Hodder and Stoughton, and they are excellent in their way, but they do not fully meet the needs of our young men. We want a cheap scientific work opposed to those dangerous doctrines which are set forth as being scientific. Any suggestions to meet our difficulties will be most gratefully received.

We do not know of any such work as our correspondent asks for. We would recommend him to read an article in the current *Edinburgh Review*, which will set before him the objections to the Darwinian hypothesis felt by scientific men who find themselves unable to refuse the indications of an "evolution" of species. There is no "royal road" to scientific or to Biblical truth. It would be well if those who have the management of young men's classes could impress them with the importance of patience in the formation of opinion as both a scientific and a Christian virtue. We can well afford to wait till the realities of Mr. Darwin's observations and reasoning shall separate themselves from what is hasty or fanciful in them. We dread "cheap scientific works" written to "oppose" particular "doctrines"; but we have no fear for Scriptural truth or Christian faith.

Though the late session was comparatively barren, it produced a number of minor social measures of a really useful kind, amongst which should not be forgotten the bill for amending the Factories and Workshops Act of 1867. Its drift is thus described :—

Henceforward the administration of all the laws which regulate the hours of work, whether in factories or in workshops, will be exclusively entrusted to the Factory Department. This is a change of vast importance, which will affect the interests of both employers and employed in all the miscellaneous manufacturing industries of the country to a larger extent than may at first sight appear. The Workshops' Regulation Act, as originally framed, was, to all intents and purposes, a permissive measure, and, as its enforcement necessarily cost something, this seems to have been a sufficient cause for the majority of vestries and local boards to neglect it. It has only been in very rare and exceptional cases that any well-sustained effort has been made to carry it out, and in London, owing to the divided opinion of the vestries and district boards, it was hopeless to expect that the measure would ever make its influence felt among the class for whose benefit it was devised. The new act changed all this: the administration of the law now rests exclusively with an independent and responsible authority, and, judging from the manner in which the Factory Acts have been hitherto carried out by the gentlemen charged with that duty, we do not doubt that we shall hear fewer complaints of excessive overwork and of the filching of the Saturday half-holiday from the women and young people employed in workshops.

The new Act is far more elastic in its provisions than that of 1867, which has been rather unworkable—for it gives permission to any employer, with the sanction of the Home Secretary, when the trade in which he is engaged is one subject to sudden and unforeseen demands, to employ women and young persons two hours later for a limited number of days in the year. "This," as the *Times* says, "will be a great boon to very many thousands of the seamstresses of the metropolis, who are paid piecework, and who have every year of their lives a season of privation to provide for." The Act also prohibits the employment of girls under sixteen and boys under ten in brickfields, which will go far to remove some of the terrible abuses and immoralities which have sprung up in connection with this manufacture, especially in the midland counties.

Mr. Bruce's Licensing Suspension Act is also working with wholesome effect. From the perusal of the reports of many of the Brewster sessions in various parts of the country, we gather that the magistrates are very strict in the enforcement of the law, and that the new licences issued are few and far between. It would seem that the publicans, being now on their good behaviour, are much more careful than formerly as to the conduct of their houses, and that the number of beerhouses is in the aggregate progressively declining. Mr. Bruce's bill draws a "hard and fast line," which will at least check the increase of the evil, and establishes a valuable precedent. If the Home Secretary cannot, next session, with any better prospect of success, attack the liquor interest in front, he might probably carry a measure dealing only with such matters as police regulations, a further limitation of the hours of sale, and the infliction of penalties for adulteration. This would, no doubt, be a great check on intemperance, and do away, without any claim to compensation, with a large number of superfluous public-houses which draw custom by spurious attractions.

The *Chamber of Agriculture Journal* contained an interesting paragraph the other day, showing how greatly the use of machinery has incidentally checked excess and immorality in the rural districts during the harvest season. This was the operation of the old system :—

The old system was one of feeding and swilling from early dawn until nightfall, converting the farm kitchen into a place very akin to the taproom of a public-house. Prior to the advent of the reaper, whenever anything like extra rapidity had to be enforced, the common method was to supply the labourers with almost unlimited quantities of food and drink. Rashers of fat bacon were never absent from the frying-pan, and the fitches disappeared with marvellous rapidity. Cask after cask had to be tapped in the cellar, and the throats of the rustics formed channels down which flowed, one day after another, innumerable gallons of ale and cider. Only by such extraordinary stimulants could the harvest be rapidly and effectively gathered in. Drunkenness, as a matter of course, extensively prevailed.

The introduction of the reaping-machine has changed all this for the better—

The necessity of dealing out to the hands daily rations in the harvest field no longer exists; and when time-honoured customs of supplying food prevail, irrespective of any extraordinary services to be rendered in return, farmers find no difficulty in commuting them by direct money payments. Indeed, this improved system is beginning to be very extensively adopted for the abolition of liquor supplies too. To give the men a full equivalent in their wages for the ale they had been accustomed to receive not only relieves the husbandman and the members of his household from a vast amount of irksome trouble and annoyance, but is generally found in the end more satisfactory to the labourers themselves. Many prefer to refresh themselves under the heat of the summer sky with milder beverages, such as tea and coffee, rather than with drinks of an intoxicating nature; while those of other tastes and temperance find, by experience, they can endure continuous labour far better and keep the organic systems more healthy by drinking in moderation, thereby preserving their limbs well nerved and the purple tide at an even temperature.

Notwithstanding the great and continuous success of the experiments at the Whitworth Collieries carried on by Messrs. H. Briggs and Co., and by the Messrs. Crossley, of Halifax, one does not hear so often as is desirable of the extension of "partnership of industry." A newspaper paragraph, however, informs us that—

Arrangements have been made for carrying on the Jackfield Encaustic and Geometrical Tile Works on a much more extensive scale than heretofore. A new company has been formed. All the old buildings are to be pulled down, and new works, combining all the latest improvements, will soon be seen rising up in their place. In addition to Mr. F. C. Hulton, of Manchester, and the partners of the old firm, Mr. Alexander H. Brown, M.P. for Wenlock, and Mr. J. P. G. Smith, of Liverpool, have joined the company of proprietors, with a view of promoting the welfare of those employed, upon the express condition that all who labour or are employed in the works shall receive a moiety of the profits made after setting aside 10 per cent. for dividends on the capital of the proprietors. A day or two since the employers and their workpeople spent a pleasant day in the grounds of Mr. Smith, at Swynsey Cliff, and "Success to the new works" was the burden of toasts and speeches by representatives of both classes.

Considering how admirably adapted these partnerships are to reconcile capital and labour, to encourage superior workmanship, and to promote economy, it is surprising they are not more general. We hear of strikes in all parts of the country, and of the severe losses and evils they entail. They are, no doubt, a sign of growing prosperity, but how much would that prosperity be enhanced if employers and employed could quietly settle their differences, or rather, could be persuaded to combine their interests!



## PARIS IN AUGUST, 1871.

(From a Roving Correspondent.)

AUGUST being the great holiday month, it has frequently happened to English tourists on the continent that they have found themselves in Paris on the "Emperor's Fete-Day"; but I have found myself there on the 15th of August on two occasions only—the first when Queen Victoria paid a visit to the Emperor, then in the plenitude of his power, and the second in the year 1871. The comparison of dates and circumstances was in the highest degree suggestive. The feast of the Assumption was celebrated this year, as it was before Louis Napoleon adroitly appropriated the day to his own personal aggrandisement; but the Emperor was gone, and the Empire with him. Paris was in sackcloth and (literally) in ashes, and instead of dazzling illuminations and fireworks in the Champs Elysées, half the gaslights in that brilliant thoroughfare were extinguished. To what extent the Parisians moralised over the contrast I cannot tell; but the caricaturist did not forget it—as witness a coarse sketch of "*Le 15 Aout a Chiselhurst*," in the *Eclipse*, which everywhere met the eye.

Mr. Cook, in his *Excursionist*, more than a month ago, warned those who wished to see the ruins of Paris to be quick, for that they were being rapidly removed. Well! that is, in a certain sense, true, for a great many unpleasant objects have been put out of sight. You do not see the trace of a barricade; many of the shattered houses have been pulled down, and others, which have been slightly injured, have been patched up; much rubbish has been either removed or disposed of with something like method, and, if you visit the Parc Monceau, you will be delighted with the beauty of its flowers, and only guess by the thinness of the newly-sown grass where the Insurrectionists who were taken red-handed were summarily shot and buried. But it will take many months, and some millions of money, to remove the traces of the disasters which have lately befallen the gay city of Paris.

The phrase, the "Ruins of Paris," is somewhat misleading; for, while there are in Paris ruins in plenty, Paris is not in ruins. Indeed a superficial observer, if he kept away from the public buildings, would see but little change in Paris; whereas, a systematic survey of the city would leave on his mind an impression of a very different kind. And the survey is rendered easy by the ingenuity of the Paris shopkeepers, who for thirty centimes will supply you with an "*Itinéraire des ruines de Paris*," and, for a little more, with a map of the city, in which every spot on which damage was done by shell and bullet, as well as by petroleum, is carefully marked. In fact, *souvenirs* of the siege and of the Commune figure more conspicuously in shop-windows than anything else. Everything has been photographed—including the assassination of the hostages and the generals, and the lying-in state of the Archbishop; while lurid pictures of Paris in flames, and fragments of shells converted into paper weights and cigar-holders, take the place of toys or confectionery in arresting the attention of the passer-by.

With the exception of the Louvre, of which one wing only is injured, the destruction of the public edifices which were fired is complete. The Tuileries is gutted from end to end; as are also the Hotel de Ville, the Palais Royale, the Hotel of the Minister of Finance, the Palaces of the Legion of Honour and of the Council of State, and the Prefecture of Police are wholly gone, except so far as the outer walls are concerned. In the Place Vendôme a melancholy looking pedestal reminds the visitor of the Column, every fragment of which has been carefully removed; while the Column of July has had several balls sent through it, and looks rickety from top to base. No fountain now plays on the Place de la Concorde; for the fountains are smashed, and elsewhere the splashing and the flashing of water from elegant, or fantastic, fountains has, for a time, ceased. The whole city has an air of seediness and neglect which is evident where no other traces of the past are visible. It looks as though it had forgotten to paint and polish and smarten up before the summer season, and scaffolding is almost as abundant, and masons and bricklayers are almost as busy, as when Baron Haussman pulled Paris to pieces for the purpose of reconstructing it.

Everywhere in the main thoroughfares the houses are pitted with bullets, or patches of stone or plaster show where the bullet-holes have been. Many of the large plate-glass windows are still in a shattered state; others look as though they were held together with sticking-plaster, and others,

again, are so curiously starred that the owners may be excused retaining them for awhile, as curiosities of the reign of the Commune.

So far as private houses are concerned, the damage done strikes one as being singularly capricious. In the Rue Rivoli, the Rue de Castiglione, the Rue Royale, and, on the other side of the Seine, the Rue de Lille, and the Rue du Bac, house after house is down, and the destruction is pitiable; but elsewhere single houses have suffered and those adjacent are untouched. I inquired as to the probable cause of this, and was told that the insurrectionists took advantage of their opportunity to gratify personal spite, and also selected the largest establishments, as most representing the interests of capital.

The places of worship have escaped injury to a greater extent than might have been expected. Notre Dame was doomed; the chairs being piled up to the roof, and everything being ready for the conflagration, when it was saved by the intervention of the medical men in the adjacent hospital. Several of the stained windows are broken, and the stonework has suffered a few slight injuries. St. Eustache is much knocked about at one end, and the columns of the Madeleine are chipped in some places. While no church, or chapel, has been destroyed, two of the theatres are in ruins. The room in the Rue Royale used as the English Congregational Chapel had an extraordinary escape; for the houses right and left are gone, and nothing but the inscription outside was touched. And I may add, as a fact of some interest, that all through the siege, when the English were driven away, a French service was held weekly without interruption.

Of course I visited Belleville; but though the streets leading to it have been well peppered with shot, there is nothing else to tell of the fierce scenes witnessed in that locality. The Buttes Chaumont looks serene and beautiful; but on the heights of Montmartre, where the Communists tenaciously held the cannon which was the first occasion of the outbreak, the earthworks, with the empty barrels and the *gabions*, still remain; while children gambol as of yore, and the man with the telescope alternately descants on the fineness of the view of Paris, and on the scenes enacted on the spot.

Perhaps the stranger will be most struck by the change which has taken place beyond the Arc de Triomphe; passing through the Porte Maillot and then entering the Bois de Boulogne. The Arch itself has suffered surprisingly little, but at the gate, and the railway just outside, the smash-up has been complete, and the appearance is still extraordinary. The little Orleans Memorial Chapel still stands, but it stands in a field of rubbish. As for the Bois de Boulogne, no one who knew it in its glory will, for some time to come, walk through it without feelings of melancholy. It is at the entrance only that the destruction of trees has been on a great scale; but there is neglect everywhere. The lakes are dry, the pavilions and other pleasant places are deserted, and, in lieu of the suspension-bridge across the Seine, near the cascade, there is now a bridge of boats. Usually there is in the evening an abundance of company, both in carriages and on foot; but, when I walked through it, it seemed a solitude.

It is a striking circumstance that almost all the havoc which now surprises and distresses visitors to Paris has been the result of insurrection, and not of war—the work of Frenchmen, and not of the hated Germans. It is only in the outer parts of Paris that glimpses are to be had of the destruction occasioned by the war—in the villages, where villas and cottages have been ruthlessly knocked about; where bridges have been blown up; and where smiling spots have been converted into wildernesses. Yet, even here, much of the mischief has been the work of the French themselves; they having destroyed several of the bridges to stop the progress of the enemy, and pulled down every building in which they might find cover as they advanced.

It is at St. Cloud that the picture presented to the eye is most complete and most depressing. There, not single houses only, but whole streets, are down. I dined at a restaurant of which only the ground floor remained, and no other place at hand seemed to be in a better plight. The palace walls alone are standing, and in the park the Lantern of Diogenes lies a heap of ruins, and you stand amid fallen trees as you gaze upon the still beautiful view of the distant city.

At St. Denis you get ocular proof of the fact that the invader still holds possession of French soil. As you cross the bridge over the canal, near the town, there are, sure enough, the spiked helmets of the Prussians who hold it. There is a Prussian

sentry at the Cathedral door; there are Prussian soldiers about the streets, and I saw a company of Prussian soldiers at drill. The painted windows of the Cathedral are much broken in some places, and the floor has also been injured, and is in course of being repaired, but the sandbags placed before some of the windows, to protect them, still remain.

I went out to Fort Issy, which suffered severely during the war, and was allowed by the commandant to inspect it thoroughly. The wreck and ruin are indescribable—barracks destroyed, casemates more or less injured, earthworks torn up, heaps of broken shells lying about—iron, stone, and timber scattered about—as though the demons of destruction had held high festival there. Oh, the misery that must have been endured by the unfortunate soldiery confined within the fort during that heavy and protracted bombardment! And that was only one of the many that surround Paris.

It was impossible to revisit Versailles without feelings of deep interest—having regard, not only to the events occurring there during the war, but to those of which it is still the scene. The Council of War was sitting, to try the Communistic leaders, and I obtained admittance to witness the proceedings. There was a curious mixture of the military and legal elements; soldiers and lawyers being grouped together. Nothing could exceed the gravity and the decorum with which the proceedings were conducted. Trinquet was on his defence, and he spoke at length, with considerable grace of manner, and with some feeling; but although the President, by the dryness and the hardness of the remarks with which he occasionally interrupted the accused, showed that the defence was not successful, he was as patient and as composed as any judge. I do not wonder that some of those who have taken part in these trials look older than when the trials began; for they must have been to the last degree tedious and wearisome.

From the courthouse I proceeded to the Orangerie, where some 2,000 of the untried prisoners are confined; and, as complaint has been made of the cruelty inflicted on them by confining them in such a place, I examined it more closely than I should otherwise have done. No doubt the confinement is irksome enough, and, whether the prisoners are guilty or innocent, it was a sad sight to see so many men spending their days in enforced idleness; but having regard to space, to fresh air, and to the pleasantness of the look-out, I venture to think that there are plenty of prisoners elsewhere who would be glad to change places with them. Those who are confined in the hulks at Cherbourg are probably in a far worse position; for a gentleman who had lately come from there, told me that, in two days, he had seen the hearse going to and fro twelve or fourteen times with dead Communist prisoners. Yet it cannot but be that, among these thousands of prisoners, many must be altogether free from guilt.

Through the courtesy of one of the deputies, I was enabled to attend one of the sittings of the "Assemblée Nationale," in the Theatre at Versailles. The place is not adapted to the sittings of a deliberative assembly, and the present time is not, perhaps, one which allows a fair judgment to be passed on the proceedings of such a body. The galleries were filled with spectators, male and female; and these behaved with a degree of freedom which would not be tolerated by the officials of the House of Commons. At the time of my visit the Assembly was engaged in electing a president, vice-president, and secretaries of a bureau, and the process was a very tedious one. Each deputy mounted the tribune, and deposited his voting-card in one urn, and a marble, or something like it, in another, and this was repeated till the elections were complete, and, meanwhile, everybody on the floor of the house seemed to be in movement, and the President had to ring his bell to secure attention to occasional announcements from the chair. I can well understand that the Chamber at times presents a tumultuous appearance, as it did a few days after my visit, in debating questions which, for a time, seemed as they would throw everything in France once more into anarchy.

Two questions may perhaps be suggested to the reader by these notes. Is Paris really as gay as though no calamities had befallen it? I do not think so. There seemed to me to be far less of vivacious life than I had ever seen in Paris—fewer amusements—less going on, in the way both of business and of pleasure. All things considered, the degree to which tranquillity, method, and public order have been restored is marvellous; so that much of what a few months ago excited all Europe now seems only like a horrible dream. But if Paris



does not look sad, it certainly is not conspicuously joyous; and there is the same sobriety and good behaviour in public which always surprises an Englishman, accustomed to the drunkenness and the blackguardism too often to be met with in our large towns.

Is travelling in France safe? I can only say that I found it so, having experienced no annoyance; while I thought that the railway and other public officials were less official than formerly. I know that two travellers who visited Versailles a few days before I did were taken into custody, and wrongfully kept there for a night; but the act was disavowed by the superior functionaries, and was, I think, exceptional. You must always be ready with your passport, and should be circumspect in your talk and in your general behaviour, and then the ground for fear will be but small. I believe, however, that English visitors are below the average this summer; though I met plenty of Americans.

#### MEN AND THINGS IN AMERICA.

(By a Cosmopolitan.)

##### GAME LAWS.

As the *Nonconformist* has always been more or less interested in the game laws, perhaps some information respecting the preservation of game in the United States may not be uninteresting. Americans are, some of them, keen sportsmen, and this is not confined to the backwoodsmen of the Far West. Many city merchants and storekeepers in this State, for example, devote their holidays to sport. In Northern New York, among the Adirondock Mountains, and in the district consecrated by its association by its association with Captain John Brown, the hero of Harper's Ferry, there are still vast tracts of wild and unenclosed country where bears and wolves are scarce, but still to be found by ardent lovers of the chase. Even clergymen often employ the annual "parson's holiday" in appropriately and literally copying the example of the "fishermen of Galilee" and casting if not "nets" the most scientific hooks and baits into streams as beautiful as the Derbyshire river Dorr, which old Izaak Walton loved so well. There are not a few hard-worked clergymen in New York City who enjoy piscatorial pursuits as ardently as John Bright does.

And yet one never hears of the "Game Laws" as an oppressive burden in the Model Republic. Still such laws do exist. In Albany, is published a very influential and high-class agricultural paper, the *Cultivator and Country Gentleman*, which thus explains the working of American Game Laws in comparison with English Game Laws:—

There is no such offence as "poaching" known here. The animals and fowl which it is the object of our laws to protect, are mostly denizens of wild districts or of our ocean coasts; and it is simply the purpose of our laws to prevent the taking of them by trappers, gunners, and others, at seasons when they are breeding—by inhuman and wholesale means of destruction—for the mere sake of wanton sport with no possible useful purpose—or where they have become so scarce that any pursuit of them at all endangers their extermination. With such ends in view, the laws are enforced less strictly than should be the case; violations of them are occasionally prosecuted, but there is no reason whatever for mention of the fact in our agricultural journals, as it does not in the most remote degree affect our farming interests. The lack of enforcement of these laws does not proceed from any feeling against them on the part of any part of the community, unless among a very worthless and inconsiderate class who prefer to gain a precarious livelihood in a promiscuous way instead of by regular labour, but because, aside from a general sentiment that such animals and birds ought not to be totally exterminated, there are comparatively so few who take any active interest in their protection.

Two important facts may be noted from this. The *Cultivator* says—"There is no such offence as poaching known here." Thus the laws are protective, but not repressive—a very important distinction. It is one thing to make laws to protect game "at seasons when they are breeding," or to prevent their total "extermination." It is another and very different thing to devise penal enactments to preserve game for the few, at the expense of the many. The other fact is that while there are numerous sportsmen here, there are much fewer in proportion to the population than in England. Hence there are "comparatively few" persons who have any interest whatever in game laws.

Such is the state of public feeling here that, as the *Cultivator* says:—

No law would stand on our statute books a moment, which sanctioned, directly or indirectly, the propagation and multiplication of animals or birds in such numbers as to prey upon our crops. Bounties for killing would be much more likely to be granted, in such an event.

Free Americans would not for a moment stand the tyranny which English country squires manage to wield under the game law system. There are Tory squires who have been ready to say—"Look

at Democratic America, she has her game laws." It is well then to let the true spirit of game law legislation in the United States be known.

The *Cultivator*, which is the organ of the country party—if there is a country party here—goes on to explain the object of the American game laws:—

But we have many districts peculiarly suited for game, and which are not likely to be wanted for a very long period for other purposes. We do want to preserve in them, if we can, some of their original natives, and to prevent our shores from being rendered so inhospitable for sea fowl that they will forsake them entirely. We want to prevent stragglers from expending their ammunition on the song birds which enliven our country homes. But as to encouragement of nurseries for partridges, rabbits, foxes, and the like, to thrive in, on the hard earnings of those who cultivate the neighbouring fields, in order that the owner may gratify at home a taste for sporting, or raise and fatten game to sell to city marksmen, there is little danger of our imitating the example of the mother country, or of our laws being fairly cited there in defence of practices which we thoroughly condemn.

In England we read of constant complaints that there is not enough shooting to gratify all the eager followers of the gun, while, on the other hand, "justices' justice" is often heard of in connection with game law prosecutions. If English sportsmen will therefore receive a suggestion—which acted on would make game laws no longer a grievance on your side, while at the same time it would promote the *entente cordiale* between the United States and Great Britain—here it is:—Let those noblemen and gentlemen who keep up "preserves" and maintain an army of keepers, save their money so expended and spend it in annual trips to American hunting grounds. This is no joke. Grantley Berkeley was over here, and could say, *Veni, vidi, vici*. The distance is nothing in these days of Cunard steamers, and everybody would be satisfied—the hunter with his sport, the Americans with their guests, and the English peasantry would no longer suffer for love of pheasantry. Perhaps Mr. P. A. Taylor will think of this idea when he next makes an assault on the game-preserving privileges of the squirearchy. If any further argument is needed, the squires may reflect on the vast amount of good they might do by mingling with American citizens who are sadly lacking in the "sound principles" which are so highly popular "down in the shires." Let there be a society for the Propagation of Toryism in the United States, and let country gentlemen devote themselves with ardour to the missionary work! One thing is certain, that if they did not make converts they would become converts to rational notions on many subjects by a Transatlantic trip. On their return to England they would understand Mr. Drummond's dictum that "property has its duties as well as its rights" to mean something else than the "right" of squires to preserve game and the "duty" of justices to punish poachers.

#### CUTTINGS FROM OUR AMERICAN EXCHANGES.

One of the brightest pupils at the institution for the deaf and dumb at Raleigh, North Carolina, is a daughter of one of the Siamese Twins.

A western paper describes a letter of Horace Greeley's as looking "as if somebody had smashed a bottle of ink on it, and tried to wipe it off with a curry-comb."

The girls in New York are becoming nautical to an alarming degree with the opening of the yachting season. They are all broken out with neat sailor hats and jackets, and shiver their darling little binnacle larboard jibstays in a wondrous style.

Rev. Dr. F. S. De Hass has just returned from the East, bringing a complete and very ancient copy of the Pentateuch. This manuscript is of rare value, being older, it is believed, than any other in this country, and older also than the oldest of those in the British Museum. Dr. De Hass found it in possession of a sheik in the vicinity of Jerusalem, and became the fortunate purchaser. Tischendorf and other eminent Hebraists have examined the manuscript, and agree in pronouncing it very ancient—Tischendorf expressing the opinion that it antedates the Christian Era. So says the *Christian Advocate*.

A new phase of know-nothingism has appeared in Chicago. A majority of the common council are Irish and Germans, and these have united in a demand that the offices filled by the mayor shall be equally apportioned between Irish, Germans, and Americans. Two-thirds of all the appointees, they insist, shall be persons of foreign birth. Because the mayor refuses to accede to this demand, they will not confirm his nominations. No other objection is made to the men he appoints except that they were born in the United States.

Ohio promises to be the pivotal centre of Christian Union movements. The last step in this direction has been made by the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church and the General Conference of the Congregational Churches of Ohio. The

latter body appointed a committee to confer with a similar committee of the Lutherans in reference to a more intimate union between the two denominations. The Ohio Congregationalists claimed that, though only representing a single State, they really spoke for all the churches of their communion in the country. The Lutheran Synod has now appointed the Rev. Dr. Sprecher, President of Wittenberg College, Ohio, as its delegate to the next Congregational Conference. Integral union is believed to be impossible, but greater fraternity of feeling is anticipated from the movement.—*Christian Union*.

The *New York Independent* says:—"The newspapers are debating the question whether we are a Christian people. That the millennium has not yet come, must be evident to the most sanguine saint. Virtue is the only proof of Christianity; and, while virtue needs not to call for shining illustrations of her presence among us, her empire is not yet universal. Doubtless some persons would say that this generation is less inclined to religion than the generations which have preceded it; but there are some facts that could not easily be reconciled with such a theory. Among them should be mentioned the large space which is given in the secular papers to reports of religious movements and discussions of religious questions. To a far greater extent than formerly the daily papers gather and publish religious news. The *New York Herald*, whatever its faults may be, has always shown remarkable sagacity in discerning and supplying the popular taste, and there is no newspaper which devotes so much of its room to religious matters as the *New York Herald*. This is not because the managers have met with a change of heart; it is because they have observed a growing demand for this commodity, and, like the shrewd men they are, have made haste to supply it. This fact, that the public attention is directed as never before to religious questions, certainly goes to show that in one respect, at least, this generation is not less religious than those which have preceded it. We believe that there are other and better evidences; and that, while we are not yet so good but that we might be better, we are still, year by year, growing more worthy the Christian name."

Last year the Baptist Board of Missions received 203,000 dols. into its treasury. This year they propose to raise at least 230,000 dols., which they think can easily be done by the "one and a half million of Baptists in this country." A little over fifty years ago the Baptist Board had one mission, one missionary, and one convert. Now they have 13 missions, 1,800 stations and out-stations, 750 mission churches, and 50,000 converts. That indicates progress.

The last American "idea" is a grand International Musical Festival, to be participated in by all nations. A temple of music capable of seating 100,000 people is to be built at Boston by the promoters, and the chorus to be 20,000 strong, in addition to 2,000 instrumentalists, and orchestral and regimental bands from the various nations. The scheme is got up by Mr. P. S. Gilmore, the gentleman who organised the monster jubilee at Boston two years ago. The festival will take place in a Coliseum specially erected, and capable of seating 100,000 people. In the United States, Mr. Gilmore's proposals have been received with enthusiasm by the entire press of the chief towns, and he has arrived in Europe fortified by an autograph letter from President Grant, and by various official recommendations. It is proposed that the first day should be devoted to British music, in honour of the amicable solution of the difficulties, diplomatic and otherwise, which have until recently existed between the two nations. For this the best and most celebrated English bands and orchestras will be engaged. Mr. Gilmore is at present in London, where he will stay for some time previous to visiting the continent.

An Indiana man has effected a strategical combination against the potato bugs. He planted a grain of corn in each hill of potatoes. The corn came up before the potatoes, which, of course, cheated the little pests into the belief that it was a cornfield, and they never went near the potatoes until it was too late to do any damage. His crop of the esculent is, therefore, the envy of his neighbours.

The following is from the *Boston Congregationalist*:—"In the column of religious notices in a daily paper, a church not a thousand miles from Boston lays out an order of exercises for an August Sunday thus: Prayer-meeting 9½ a.m.; preaching by the pastor at 10½; Sabbath-school at 1½ p.m.; preaching by the pastor again at 3; open-air meeting at 6½; missionary concert at 7½. All we would say is that somebody will have to sweat for it; if not the pastor, then the sexton. Think of it: six public religious services for one church on one Sabbath in August! The Sabbath was made for man, and in this case man is evidently going to use it with a vengeance. Six services, occupying at the least calculation, not less than seven hours, to say nothing of the time taken by the people in going and coming. Heaven forbid that anybody should attempt to attend them all! The Gospel must be preached and the masses must be evangelised, but pray, good people, don't kill yourselves in doing it. There is none too much energy in the churches that any of it may be wasted, as it is sure to be by carrying out the above programme in weather like this. If Sabbaths are to be invaded regularly after such a fashion, and the church does its duty as duty is cut out for it, what becomes of rest and private meditation and home instruction? Verily



the day is in danger, and not alone from the beer-selling Germans of Cincinnati. Be temperate in all things."

Miles Standish, the ancient Puritan warrior who in the early days of New England commanded the army of offence and defence of seven men, and whose history is somewhat mythical and obscure, has been commemorated by a monument on "Captain's Hill," Duxbury, Massachusetts, which was recently inaugurated by appropriate ceremonies. The monument is near the landing-place of the French Transatlantic Cable.

An ambitious glazier in New York has spent three months trying to get a contract to put one pane of glass in the new Court House. He says if he could get such a contract "on the usual terms," it would make him independently rich. The man who painted the lightning-rod has erected a brown stone mansion on the profits of the job.

The stock of ice provided for the use of New York City during the present season is 1,000,000 tons.

Young-lady physicians (says the *Christian Union*) are multiplying throughout our country, and as a result, it is said the young men are becoming more sickly than they used to be.

### Literature, Science, and Art.

Mr. S. S. Cowper, of the New South Wales Annex in the International Exhibition, says that he has found the vegeto-mineral oil, known in Australia under the name of "Kerosene," to be wonderfully curative in the treatment of ulcerated and cancerous wounds both in human beings and the lower order of animals. It is procurable at a nominal cost of 2s. 6d. a gallon—the cheapness of price thus placing it within reach of any sufferer.

George Macdonald's next story is to appear in *Old and New*. Its publication will probably begin in the number for October, under the title of "The Vicar's Daughter."

*Apropos* of curious publications, the latest and most curious is a print called the *Prophetic News*. The venture is not, as some might suppose, a racing organ, but is devoted to the elucidation of prophetic portions of Scripture.

The *Athenaeum* says Mr. Swinburne is about to send to the press the "Prelude" to his unfinished poem, "Tristram and Iselt," itself a poem of considerable length and importance, being several hundred lines long.—A new edition of Sir Garnet Wolseley's "Soldier's Pocket-Book" will embody all the new changes in army regulations, many of which have not as yet been announced to the forces.—Mr. Browning is at present in the highlands of Scotland.—A new collection of Essays and Lectures by Mr. R. W. Emerson is announced.

Letters to the *Times* describe a very beautiful meteor seen by several observers in Kent on Thursday evening. Mr. A. S. Herschel, of Collingwood, Hawkhurst, says it considerably outshone the planet Venus at its greatest brilliancy. It emitted a long train of yellow sparks, nearly as bright, and wider than the head, presenting the general appearance, but lasting much longer, of the stream of sparks following a rocket. The meteor moved slowly, the whole duration of its flight being about six seconds. As it faded away, it gradually resolved itself into an assemblage of small sparks following, in a confused and evidently rapid motion along the streak, the same direction as that which the meteor had taken its flight.

Nature states that the Eclipse Committee has been perfectly successful in its attempt to send a complete set of instruments to Australia; and a code of instructions is being drawn up in order to ensure similar observations being made at all stations.

The *Literary World* notes that a publisher in the Strand advertises Shakespeare for 1s., Goldsmith 9d., Wordsworth 6d., Byron 9d., Milton 6d., Cowper 6d., Scott 6d., Moore 6d., Burns 6d., Longfellow 6d., Arabian Nights 6d., Bunyan 1d.

The *Italia Nuova* publishes a letter from Dr. Giovanni Calligari describing the remarkable success which has attended his treatment of diphtheria with phenic acid. He relates the losses he formerly experienced among his patients when treating them with emollients, solvents, and cauterisation with hydrochloric acid, and observes that this cauterisation can no more eradicate the morbid principle than tearing the leaves off a plant will destroy the root. He now simply uses a gargle of phenic acid and distilled water, with external applications of new flannel; the food and drink to be taken cold. After the adoption of this treatment, Dr. Calligari lost but one patient out of fifty-eight (principally children). He requests the Italian journals to publish this discovery. Phenic acid is the agent which is now being used in America as a remedy for cancer, and seems likely to effect an immense saving of lives formerly hopelessly sacrificed to that disease.

CHICKENS AND ALCOHOL.—A Lyons physician has been experimenting with different alcoholic mixtures upon chickens. He says that chickens who imbibed red wine continued in perfect health; those who took white wine were rather slow, and showed symptoms of liver complaint; the alcohol drinkers sank rapidly, and all died; and the ones that had absinthe given to them perished on the spot. Thus it seems prudent for the chicken population to limit itself to a diet of claret and water. —*Court Journal*.

### Crimes and Casualties.

A very sad case of suicide is reported. Mr. Walter Montgomery, the late manager of the Gaiety Theatre, who was only married on Wednesday last, shot himself in his bedroom on Friday night, his wife being in an adjoining room at the time. It was stated at the inquest on Saturday by the doctor who was called in, Mr. Henry Hardinge, that the pistol had been placed in the mouth, and that death must have been instantaneous. Evidence was given that Mr. Montgomery had sustained heavy pecuniary losses by his connection with the Gaiety Theatre, and had resolved to emigrate to America. In fact, he had paid the passage-money for himself and his wife, and was to sail this week. Nobody had ever heard him threaten to kill himself, and Mr. John Stringer, late stage-manager at the Gaiety, said he did not believe the losses had anything to do with the sad event, as Mr. Montgomery had money to meet every claim. This witness, as well as others, however, said that the deceased was of a very excitable temperament. The jury found that he committed suicide while in an unsound state of mind.

"Drink and Infamy" is the title of a *Daily News* paragraph. It details an inquest at Hoxton on the infant child (one of three) of an unmarried woman. The mother had the effrontery to say that she went to bed at eleven o'clock, "quite drunk," and at four o'clock the next morning she found the deceased lying dead by her side. Another witness said she had lived in the same house with the woman, who was a frightful drunkard. She pledged everything in the rooms to get drink, and she was in the habit of spending 2s. per week given her by the parish in drink. Her children were frightfully starved, and were dying for want of food. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased was smothered by his mother while she was drunk, and she is deserving of the greatest censure."

The man Rodway, who is charged with stabbing Mrs. Carrington at the Devil's Jumps, near Farnham, was brought up on Saturday, and Mrs. Carrington was sufficiently well to give evidence. In cross-examination by the prisoner's solicitor, she said that she had formerly lived with the prisoner. She owed him some money, which he asked her for on the day of the outrage, as well as a shawl and cloak, and a dog. She promised that he should have the shawl and cloak, but the dog she could say nothing about till Mr. Carrington came home. The cross-examination of the witnesses by the prisoner's solicitor was directed to show that Mrs. Carrington was accidentally hurt by falling on the knife with which the prisoner had stabbed himself; but this was not borne out by the statements of the medical men. A witness also deposed to seeing the prisoner in possession the night before of a new clasp-knife, which he said he intended to use. No speech for the defence was made, and the prisoner was committed for trial at the assizes.

A terrible accident happened to a lady near Ormskirk on Saturday. She was inspecting a threshing-machine which was in motion, and fell into it. Before she could be extricated one of her legs was chopped off.

Two cattle-salesmen were on Sunday fined by the county magistrates at Liverpool 25s. and 10s. respectively for having exposed in the cattle market certain animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease.

One day last week Mr. S. J. Capper and Mr. Thomas Capper, brothers, were bathing at New Brighton, near Liverpool, when Thomas, the younger of the two, who could not swim, was carried out of his depth by the current. The elder swam to his assistance, and supported him in the water for a considerable time, till both were well-nigh exhausted. Mr. Thomas Capper clasped his brother round the neck, and both were in imminent danger of being drowned. Seeing their critical position, Mr. Preston, a resident of New Brighton, jumped into the river and swam to their rescue, and a boat also reaching them in the nick of time, both brothers were saved. Mr. S. J. Capper is well known as the gentleman who went to the seat of war to administer the Society of Friends' Relief Fund.

A girl of fifteen, residing in Bonner-road, Victoria-park, drowned herself in the Regent's Canal last week, through jealousy.

A terribly destructive fire happened on Friday at Battersea. It occurred on the premises of Messrs. J. C. and J. Field, ozokerit refiners, in the Wellington-road, and the buildings, with their contents, were entirely destroyed. The damage occasioned has been roughly estimated at 50,000l.

The steamer *Eagle*, when about one-third of the way across the Firth of Clyde, from Gourock to Kilm, on her downward trip on Friday night, ran into and sank the yacht *Miranda*, about 25 tons, belonging to Mr. Neill. The owner of the yacht and his two sons at the time of the collision were in the cabin. One of the latter—a boy—was unfortunately drowned, and the other was seriously injured; while the owner and yachtman were safely rescued. Of those on board the *Eagle*, one of the crew only sustained any injury, two of his fingers having been broken.

The inquiry into the Brighton poisoning case was resumed on Thursday. Professor Rodger spoke to finding arsenic in matter ejected from the stomach of Margaret Knight, one of Dr. Beard's servants. He also found arsenic sprinkled on the cakes which had been sent to Mrs. Beard, and in the preserved fruits which had likewise been sent. One of the fruits was "literally stuffed" with arsenic. Another piece of evidence was the production of a letter said to be in the prisoner's handwriting, which was

signed in the name of Mr. Black, the borough coroner, and contained a request of Mr. Garret, a chemist, for the loan of his "Sale of Poisons" book. The case for the prosecution as regarded Mrs. Beard was closed, and the court then proceeded with the case of Mrs. Boys, 59, Grand Parade, which was of a similar character. Cakes and sweetmeats had been sent to the house, and the persons who ate them were made ill. It was proved that these articles contained arsenic. The inquiry was again adjourned.

An accident occurred on Monday morning, near Coleraine, to two gentlemen, one a son of Mr. Baines, M.P. for Leeds, and the other son of Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., who were on a visit to the Recorder of Londonderry. The two were bathing, when Mr. Baines became exhausted and sank. Mr. Reed, seeing him go down, went to his assistance, and, after both going down together, succeeded in getting Mr. Baines's head above water, and sustained him until help arrived.

The charge against Harry Browne Woolsey, cashier in the employment of Messrs. Colman, mustard and starch manufacturers at Norwich, who is accused of embezzling 2500l., was heard before the city magistrates on Monday. Three cases were preferred against the prisoner—namely, embezzling 174l. in December, 191l. in January, and 192l. in February. It was stated that unbounded confidence was reposed by the firm in the prisoner, whose salary was 400l. His duty was to receive all the money every month from the cashiers of each department of the works, and settle for the whole with the manager. The three sums named were paid to the prisoner by the cashier of the flour department in December, January, and February, and receipts were given for them by the prisoner in their books. The prisoner's own book, which no one checked, and which was kept in his drawer, contained entries showing that he had received the money and entered them in one column, but had not carried them forward to the cash column at the end of the month. When he settled with the manager he gave him an incorrect statement of the receipts, and the three sums named were not accounted for. The prisoner was committed to the sessions, and bail was refused.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON—COLONIAL EXAMINATIONS.—The following is a list of the candidates who have passed the recent examinations held in Canada, the number prefixed to the first name indicating the number in the original honours list immediately after which that name would have been placed, had the candidate been examined in England.—30. James Gordon Macgregor, Dalhousie College, Nova Scotia. First Division—Herbert Andrew Bayne, Dalhousie College, N.S.; Alexander Chrysler, Grammar School, Galt, Ontario; Charles Gordon, Grammar School, Dundas, Ontario; Thomas Herbert M'Millan, University of New Brunswick.

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS.—We have been at some pains to ascertain how many donations of 1,000l. anonymous or otherwise, have been given to the metropolitan hospitals within the last five years. The subjoined list is possibly not quite complete, but the omissions cannot be very numerous. The British Home for Incurables, Clapham Rise, heads the list with ten donations, three of which were from "C. T. D.," the kindred establishment at Putney Heath and the Middlesex Hospital come next, with five each; then follows St. Mary with four. The number of those which had three is greater, including the London Hospital, King's College Hospital, the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond-street; the Brompton Consumption Hospital, the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road; the London Fever Hospital, the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square; and the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic. The following hospitals had two donations each:—University College, Westminster; St. George's, Charing Cross; the Hospital for Women, Soho-square; St. Mark's Hospital for Fistula, the Female Lock Hospital, the North London Consumption Hospital, the Cancer Hospital, and the East London Hospital for Children. The German Hospital, the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, Oxford-street; and the Infirmary for Epilepsy and Paralysis received one donation each. These yield a total of 71 separate donations of 1,000l. the greater part of which were from anonymous benefactors. The gifts are chiefly from persons who conceal themselves behind three initials, rarely two. The initials vary with the different hospitals, but it is usual to find that the benefactions given to any one hospital are given by one set of initials. Whether all the anonymous donations are, as has been supposed, forwarded by one person, it is impossible to say, and we should be the last to try to drag these benevolent persons (or person as the case may be) from the seclusion in which it is their (or his) pleasure to remain. Besides the donations mentioned above, the German Hospital, Dalston, has had a munificent gift of 10,000l. from Baron von Diergardt, of Vienna; and the Brompton Hospital for Consumption, the Victoria Park Hospital, University College, and the Middlesex have each received 2,000l. from Mr. Richard Wallace, bringing the total money value of these monster donations up to 89,000l. We have chosen five years as the arbitrary limit of time to which to confine our inquiry, but we should state that the great majority of these donations have been given since the beginning of 1869.—*Lancet*.



## Literature.

## THE SPEAKER'S COMMENTARY.\*

We are glad to receive the first instalment of a work begun about seven years ago and expected with interest by the English reading public. Our readers may remember that when the panic caused by Bishop Colenso's writings was at its height, the Speaker of the House of Commons suggested that the scholarship of the English Church should be utilised by the publication of a commentary, putting ordinary readers in possession of the latest results of sound Biblical learning. We rejoice in his friendly incitement to a work which many in that Church were fit for, although, strangely, no one was undertaking it. We regard these two handsome volumes as a specimen of English scholarship of which we need not be ashamed, even if it should be compared with the scholarship of any other country. The accuracy, the delicacy, and the scrupulous conscientiousness which have long characterised English learning are found here. The book does not exhibit the vast range of reading, nor the curious quotations that would be found in any German and in some French commentators, but there has been no lack of study of literature bearing on the subject. The volumes are not bulky, but an experienced eye can see that greater labour has gone to the issue of these short papers and sometimes scanty notes than would have produced a much bigger book. The arrangement is admirable. The method of Dean Stanley has been adopted: short essays on special topics of interest have been introduced, and the notes are such brief comments on words and clauses as may be read while studying the text. We commend the book to English readers of the Bible; great care has been taken to adapt it for them. It does give them the "latest information" in such a style as is suited to "men of ordinary culture." It is conservative in its tone—too conservative, we have often thought while examining it—but it is not timid; we think that readers may occasionally come to different conclusions from some of the writers, but the means of forming an intelligent opinion are furnished by the writers.

The Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch is, of course, dwelt upon as of great importance. Dr. Harold Browne, who, in addition to the General Introduction, has undertaken the Commentary on Genesis, points out the possibility that Moses could have written the Pentateuch. The "internal evidence of Mosaic authorship," derived from the acquaintance with Egypt and the desert of Sinai it displays, is also well handled by him. The "external evidence" is, however, by no means satisfactory. It only shows that we have a stream of reference to facts alluded to in the Pentateuch from Joshua down to the Captivity and Return. A very valuable contribution to the discussion of this subject is Canon Cook's Introduction to Exodus, supplemented by his Essay on "Egyptian Words in the Pentateuch." He quotes a number of words from the Book of Exodus, either only once used or used only in the Pentateuch, and later Psalms taken directly from it, which "are derived from roots either common to Egyptian and Hebrew, or found only in Egyptian." He also explains the Egyptian proper names quoted in the Book of Exodus, and illustrates them from papyrus documents and monumental inscriptions. The argument drawn from the accuracy of the Pentateuch in its references to Egypt and the Wilderness is of course this—that since from the time of the Exodus until far beyond the latest time fixed by sceptical critics for the composition of the books, such intimate local knowledge could not have been acquired by any Jew, the composition of the Biblical records must have been contemporaneous with the events they describe. Apart, however, from this argument, the illustration of Scripture furnished by Canon Cook is very valuable. The labours of Egyptologists have already done as much for the authentication and illustration of the Bible as the labours of Layard and others in the East; and Biblical students may confidently expect for years to come increased light on the sacred narrative, which will be at the same time confirmation of faith in the Biblical record.

Canon Cook also points out in the plagues of Egypt a "local colouring" which fuller knowledge of Egypt enables us to appreciate, but which could hardly by possibility have been given by design. The whole of this con-

tributor's work is marked by clear and candid intelligence. Those who have thought much on the subject of miracles will be able to value these remarks on the giving of manna:—

"It is to be observed that we have all the conditions and characteristics of Divine interpositions. (1.) The condition of a recognised necessity; for all writers agree that, under any conceivable circumstances, the preservation of the Israelites would otherwise have been impossible. (2.) The condition of a harmony with a Divine purpose, the preservation of a peculiar people on which the whole scheme of providential government and the salvation of mankind depended. (3.) We have the usual characteristics of harmony between the natural order of events and the supernatural transaction. God fed His people not with the food which belonged to other regions, but with such as appertained to the district. The local colouring is unmistakable. We may not attempt to give an explanation how the change was effected; to such a question we have but to answer that we know nothing. One thing certain is that, if Moses wrote this narrative, it is impossible that he could be deceived, and equally impossible that he could have deceived contemporaries and eye-witnesses. As for ourselves, we must be content to bear the reproach that we are satisfied with a reference to the Almightiness of Jehovah, in which alone faith finds any explanation of the mystery of the universe."

The "Historical Development of Sacrifice" by Mr. Espin, in his "Introduction to Leviticus," is also worthy of special notice. He carefully examines the notices of sacrifices actually made in the Bible from Abel's sacrifice down to the Levitical ritual; and he assigns as the fundamental idea of sacrifice out of which all the other ideas have been evolved that of self-devotion, the offering by the worshipper of himself to the service of God. The notion of Atonement he does not conceive to have been expressed until the introduction of the "Sin offering," a Mosaic institution. He looks upon this as corresponding to that "knowledge of sin" which was the result of the giving of the Law on Sinai. He points out that "the blood" was "not recognised in the patriarchal sacrifices; it held but a very subordinate place under the Law in the Burnt-offering and the Peace-offering, no place at all in the Meat-offering."

The Bishop of Ely's commentary is not, we think, equal to his introductions. We cannot think the early chapters of Genesis to have the historic character he assigns to them, nor does he at all dispose of the difficulties in the way of accepting them as history. Why should we hesitate to recognise in the Bible what we find in all early history; the origin shrouded in obscurity, the traditions being more or less legendary and poetic, and gradually, as we descend in time, the verifiable or recognisable history clearing itself out? At least in the absence of facts, enabling us better to apprehend the origin of life, and to assign its true literary character to the earlier Mosaic record, we think this supposition at once more reverent and more in conformity with the circumstances of the case, than any theory we have yet seen, for the reconciliation of the earlier chapters of the Bible, historically or scientifically, with the record of the earth. Dr. Harold Browne's judgment seems fettered by traditional interpretations; as in his note on Abel's sacrifice. Another instance of this is in his note on the sin of Ham and the curse of Canaan. After saying quite wisely that the reason why Canaan of Ham's sons should be specially cursed "cannot now be discovered," he makes the following addition:—

"Origen mentions as a tradition among the Jews, that Canaan first saw the shame of his grandfather, and told it to his father. In that case, it may have been that the chief sin lay with Canaan; and hence that he specially inherited the curse. Many commentators have adopted this opinion, and it would certainly solve most of the difficulty."

A Jewish tradition, quoted by Origen of all men, is suspicious; and it is clear that the tradition here has been invented to account for the very thing to which the Bishop of Ely can find no clue in the text. He also shows lack of practical, spiritual insight in many of his comments. That on the man wrestling with Jacob is one instance. But, indeed, generally, the commentary in these two volumes is lacking; it cannot compare for depth and sympathy with good German work. Apologetically, we rank these volumes high. The trustworthiness of the Pentateuch we hold to be established by them; and in the main, the judicial grave tone of the writers contrasts favourably with the petty, carping spirit that characterises most of the attacks upon it.

## "SHUT UP IN PARIS."

This work, as a descriptive narrative, will hardly bear comparison in interest with the letters of "A Besieged Resident." It owes less to the imagination of the writer, and is not intended as an exhibition of literary skill. It is

\* *Shut up in Paris.* By NATHAN SHEPPARD. (London: Richard Bentley and Son. 1871.)

a diary of the writer's life in Paris during the siege of that city by the German army, and is the bare record of what passed before his observation in the streets, with an occasional expression of his opinion of siege incidents and of the Parisians themselves. Those, however, who seek rather for information than amusement will find this book a valuable contribution to the history of the war; and we have little doubt that to some future historian it will be what the work of "*les deux amis*" was to Mr. Carlyle when writing his "*French Revolution*." It is probable that we are not yet able properly to appreciate the significance of the siege which closed the war between France and Prussia. All but the fewest conceivable number of well-informed persons were so astonished at the complete collapse of the French military system, that after the 2nd of September there was left no room for further wonder. Since then we have heard so much of the recuperative power of France, and of the sacrifices she has made to pay her war indemnity, that we are in danger of underrating the effect of a siege which lasted nineteen weeks, and made luxurious Parisians thankful to get a fillet of horse at fourteen francs a pound. Our incapacity to read the full meaning of this stupendous event is seen most strikingly in the confused utterances of our press respecting the civil war which followed it. Mr. Sheppard says in a prefatory note that "Many incidents of the hour noted down in the following pages acquire a sinister significance when read by the light of subsequent events." This is very true, but even the light of subsequent events has failed to bring out the full significance of many incidents recorded in this diary, and has not enabled us hitherto to predict with any certainty what France will do.

To one question, which is of supreme importance to any one who wishes to form correct opinions in French politics, Mr. Sheppard gives very decided and repeated replies. That question refers to the nature of the ordinary French citizen: Is he what he is now generally represented as being—a vain dreamer, impractical and impracticable? Is he incapable of seeing facts as they are, while he is always boasting that he alone can discern fact? Is he averse to all rule and order, the sport of impulses self-originated or generated by the slightest external force? Mr. Sheppard seems to think him all this and worse; for we suspect him sometimes of suppressing his opinion out of sheer good nature or from a tender politeness. He reminds us of the Scotch preacher, who reading the text, "All men are liars," stopped to add the comment, "Strong language, my brethren; I've often ca'd 'ye hypocrites, I never ca'd you liars,' which was a tolerably pungent way of insinuating his estimate of them. So with Mr. Sheppard, he does not literally say all Frenchmen are liars, but we profoundly believe he thinks so. These are a few of his judgments. "I believe the vanity of France will survive every calamity, and rise superior to every humiliation. Is there not something akin to the heroic even in this? But there is the silly giggle and complacent simper which drives you distracted. . . . American gasconade is neutralised by its rollicking humour, but the vain boasting of France is the only serious habit of the people. They believe everything they say about themselves. The only pertinacity they show is in following the devices and desires of their own vanity; all the energy they have is exhausted in the pursuit of the Will-o'-the-Wisp created by their morbid self-conceit." All this lies on the surface of French society; is there nothing else underneath? Surely France has not become the great nation that she is geographically and politically merely by the exercise of vanity. Frenchmen know how to talk, they mostly talk big and tall, as Mr. Sheppard's countrymen might say, but they know how to die for a cause they esteem, and a ruler who obtains their confidence will receive their obedience. This ability to talk well, and to make fine speeches, is a great curse to a nation that has it, and a great nuisance to those who neither have it nor desire it. Victor Hugo is the most terrible example of what a really able man may come to, who delights in fine speeches. He writes, "O Paris! thou hast crowned the statue of Strasbourg with flowers; history will crown thee with stars." M. Ernest Legouvé, discoursing on the "Moral Alimentation of Paris," speaks thus:—"Paris uncrowns herself with her own hands of the forests that surround her, as a widow cuts off her hair in token of her grief." Our journalist slyly adds—"The audience were moved." We have a sketch, taken on the 21st Nov., of a Red Club in session—"The President smokes, the secretaries smoke, the orator takes his cigar from his mouth to address the assembly, and the assembly takes its hundred of cigars and pipes from its mouths to hoot or applaud

\* *The Holy Bible, According to the Authorised Version (A.D. 1611), with an Explanation and Critical Commentary and a Revision of the Translation, by Bishops and other Clergy of the Anglican Church.* Edited by F. C. COOK, M.A., Canon of Exeter. Vol. I (in two parts). The Pentateuch. (London: John Murray.)



"the orator. It is a sulphurous place for a stranger in more senses than one. It is a pan-demonium, a zoological garden, a pantomime, a comedy, a backwoods' Fourth of July, and a Donnybrook Fair, all combined." . . . "The Club de Belleville had one of their most maniacal meetings last evening. One of the orators said, '*Je ne crains pas la foudre, je hais le Dieu le misérable Dieu des prêtres, et je voudrais, comme les Titans, escalader le ciel pour aller le poignarder.*' A voice cried, 'You can go up in one of Nadar's balloons,' and there was a boisterous enjoyment of this wit; but here let us draw the curtain." The Paris of 1789 and 1870 seem pretty much alike. To men, who can talk thus, literature is of little worth. Frenchmen as a rule do not read very much. They glance over their newspaper, and they are intensely pleased with comic prints; but of books they have but a slight knowledge. Men who have much to do, or whose occupation requires thought, cannot, as a rule, make speeches; and those whose minds are cultivated by the higher orders of literature will not make fine ones. The practical sense of Englishmen preserves them from the temptation of their French neighbours, and so far the working classes of this country, without the advantages of a complete national system of education, have become a more reading class than the French *ouvriers* who have had it. Mr. Sheppard says that only one in twenty-four of the Parisians can read and write. We were not prepared for so strong a statement as that, but we can well believe that not more than one twenty-fourth ever do read or write. He afterwards adds, "The lowest class cannot read, and the intermediate class do not want to read. All classes prefer a boozy lounge, or a silly chat, or a lascivious dawdle, to reading or reflection."

Mr. Sheppard, though an American, has no respect for the Republic. When, on the 6th September, Victor Hugo arrived in Paris, and, addressing the people, pointed to the United States flag with the words, "That banner of stars speaks to-day to Paris and to France, proclaiming miracles of power, which are easy to a great people contending for a great principle: the liberty of every race, and the fraternity of all"—the author's comment is "Fudge; the United States Republic has about as much sympathy with this one, as a well-ordered family circle has with a lunatic asylum." We should gather from this and other passages that he has no expectation that the Republic will continue, while he evidently thinks that more credit is due to Napoleon for such prosperity as France possessed than the people are willing to give him. Mr. Sheppard believes he was himself the last to raise in Paris the cry of *Vive l'Empereur*. That was on the morning of the 3rd September. The next day, which was Sunday, was kept as a *fête* day. This was the day on which the Empress felt she ought to escape from France, and on which she began the attempt which ended so successfully. The chapter which relates that adventure has a romantic as well as an historic interest. It was half-past three on Sunday afternoon that the crowd forced its way into the Tuileries. It was found impossible for the Empress and her friends to reach the street through the Place du Carrousel; they therefore traversed the gallery of the Louvre, and issued from the palace into the Place St. Germain l'Auxerrois. Here, in the utmost peril, surrounded by a mob susceptible to any vicious suggestion, the Empress and her friend Madame le Breton entered a cab, and for which they found they had not sufficient money between them to pay except for a short distance. They therefore discharged the cab, and walked on to the house of Dr. Evans, an American dentist. "He behaved like a most loyal and gallant gentleman, counting the risk to himself as nothing. He desired them to remain his guests until such time as he could compass means to get them out of Paris." His plan of doing so was ingenious, and fortunately answered its end. As a medical man he pretended that patients outside Paris would require him to pass and repass the barrier several times, and when assured he would be allowed to do so without question, he informed his guests of his plan:—

"The Empress was to be a highly nervous patient, whom he was taking to a *maison de santé*; Madame le Breton was the friend who had charge of her. On reaching the barrier the carriage was stopped to account for the doctor's companions. He pointed to the Empress, and made a sign that she was a person of unsound mind who must not be excited or alarmed. The guards, who recognised Dr. Evans, courteously drew back, and made amicable signs of wishing him a safe journey. This first danger passed, the carriage proceeded to St. Germain and Maunt. There the doctor drove to an hotel, and having told the proprietor that one of the ladies in the carriage was a patient whom he was taking to a *maison de santé*, requested him to find a room that could not be overlooked, and furnished with shutters to the windows and

locks to the door—a request which was very willingly obeyed—and here the Empress and her companion gladly took refuge while the doctor and the friend who accompanied him went out to make arrangements for continuing the journey. He sent his own carriage and horses back to Paris. After their departure he engaged another carriage-and-pair, with a careful driver, to be ready to start in an hour for a certain chateau, belonging, as the doctor said, to a relative of the afflicted lady. While the fresh carriage was being prepared he returned to his charges and made them take some refreshment. The Empress was told of the destination of the carriage, and she was desired to show a great objection, and to become so angry and restive that the route would have to be changed for another."

His scheme having succeeded, it was again tried, and after two days the party arrived at Déauville and found Mrs. Evans, in whose apartments the Empress was received. The rest of the story has been made public, and is generally known: we must refer our readers to Mr. Sheppard's book if they wish to see with what loyal rapture a Republican can dwell on the meeting of an Empress and her son.

But we must find space to show how differently he paints Gambetta's flight over the heads of the Germans. "Minister Gambetta went up in a balloon yesterday to join Minister Cremieux at Tours, where we have a branch Government. So our Minister of the Interior becomes Minister of the Exterior. He has a morbid horror of travelling by balloon. He shilly-shallied for three days, putting Nadar in a tempest of impatience; and when the moment for departure came, the eloquent Minister became white as butter-milk, and his knees smote together as he took his seat in the basket that had been enlarged and otherwise revised to suit him. However, up he went, and a pigeon returned to-day to tell of his safe arrival beyond the Prussian lines."

We must not conclude this review without referring to the notices collected from Paris journals during the siege, and also to the three appendices—the one showing the mortality from disease and other causes, another the tariff of charges for food, and the third the variations of the Bourse. We find from these tables that 65,000 horses, 1000 donkeys, 5000 cats, 300 rats, and 1200 dogs, besides other animals, were eaten during the siege. Dogs rose as high as three francs a pound, and cats to twelve francs. The bread was composed of the following ingredients: One eighth wheat, four eighths a mixture of potatoes, beans, peas, oats, and rye, two eighths water, and one eighth straw and the hulls of grain, and the skin of vegetables.

#### "RALPH THE HEIR."

Mr. Trollope is a wonderful realist. He does not affect to give us high art; but somehow he achieves it apparently without effort. He deals in patient detail; and often we are struck with the exactitude of his knowledge, the accuracy of his information, and his faculty of photographic clearness. There is little or no ideal quality in the separate parts of his work; and yet a very ideal spirit gathers and rests over the whole. Set man where you will, amid the most prosaic and untoward circumstances, bind him down by every sort of commonplace restriction, and gradually a touching romance builds itself up out of the most commonplace elements. Are these merely the conventional restrictions of society—the hard and unreasonable demands of most artificial conditions—then the conditions themselves by-and-by get transformed into a sort of fate; and a subdued pathos springs up in us as we behold those who are the thralls of such little and contemptible masters. Mr. Trollope's detail is always conceived with some sort of perception of this. He paints the minutiae of fashionable life as scarce any other does, clear, faithful, like a pre-Raphaelite artist. But he never condescends to detail for itself alone. He often seems to gossip rather than to create; this is only Mr. Trollope's determined manner of developing his idea of the gradual but firm hold that circumstances take upon men and women. When he shows us how Mr. Crosbie first slipped into falseness towards Lily Dale, and how, after that, every little circumstance seemed to help him on and to confirm him in it, he is specially true to his own art. And in this "Ralph the Heir," we have the same story retold under new conditions and with yet wider applications. We guess from the first what Ralph the Heir will be. There was some glimmer of hope for him, while yet it was doubtful whether he would succeed to the property; the moment he succeeded, how was it possible that there should be a hope that he would do other than prove false to that facile

profession of his by which he so deeply troubled a tender heart?

"Ralph the Heir" is one of the finest specimens of Mr. Trollope's genius. How delicately the three sisters at Tulham are discriminated; and yet how little of forced or affected drawing is there in the portrait of either? All the play of the story may be said to circle round the loves of the three girls. Very gradually the complications gather. The old man, bent on atoning to his illegitimate son for the great misfortune of birth which will never cease to haunt him, by buying up from his nephew Ralph the Heir the reversionary interest in the estate, and then dying from a fall from his horse, just when success is in his grasp; Mary Bonner, the pretty West Indian cousin, a new presence in Sir Thomas Underwood's household, only adding to the complications her own little quota, although she was such a dear straightforward noble girl; and Sir Thomas Underwood himself, in spite of his ambition about writing the great book, gradually drawn into the clutches of the electioneering fraternity—all is told with exquisite and masterly art.

Ralph the Heir, who had been the ward of Sir Thomas Underwood, makes advances to his daughter Clarissa, who does not interpret the attentions so lightly as Ralph is afterwards inclined to do. In his recklessness and extravagance, Ralph needs to borrow money from the vulgar, yet not quite contemptible, little breeches-maker, Neeft. Neeft takes advantage of this to try and force Ralph into marrying his daughter, Polly, a genuine honest girl, whose heart is already given to Mr. Moggs, advocate of the rights of labour, albeit he is partner with his father in a considerable way of business. Neeft, in his ambition to see his daughter made a lady, will hear of nothing but that Ralph should compound with him for some money lent by becoming his son-in-law. But Polly rather brusquely declares herself on that point, in a way that at once relieves Ralph and wounds his pride. Then, when Mary Bonner comes, Ralph falls in love with her, and offers her his hand, which is declined, notwithstanding that he is by this time, and in spite of his own folly, the heir of Burton. Mary Bonner's heart has been caught by the other Ralph, whose drawback of birth makes him slow to declare himself, as he is now left with only as much as will start him as a sort of gentleman farmer. Ralph the Heir's brother, the Rev. Gregory Burton, is in love with Patience. So here we have plenty of complications and cross-purposes. We will not outline the story further, as it might both wrong the writer of it, and readers in the reading of it; but we cannot close without remarking on the delicacy which Mr. Trollope finds compatible with what is, in the very grain of it, prosaic. There is nothing really coarse in the manner in which Neeft is presented to us. The novelist has got character and humour out of him. There is a whimsical *confidentiality* in the whole treatment of Neeft, which is very charming. Nothing could be more thoroughly humorous, yet nothing could be further from being overdone than the scene where Neeft descends on Ralph the Heir at the Moonbeam, making him entrust matters to his valet and fly the house.

Mr. Trollope usually manages to give an additional filip of interest to his stories by reference to some passing topic or other. Here he has exposed the abuses of the electioneering system. If this is a true picture, then it is high time that the employing of electioneering agents should be made contrary to law and punishable criminally. Sir Thomas Underwood was simply the helpless victim of a swindle so cleverly concocted that he seemed only to have himself to blame. Probably the picture is overdone in some of its humorous details; but in the main features it is no doubt drawn from life. Mr. Trollope failed when he contested Oxford; but such a man never wholly fails. He gets experience, and becomes representative in other ways than by having a seat at Westminster. Recently great efforts have been made to ensure greater purity of election. Committees used to wink pretty hard over little jokes and dodges; the judges have wakened the country up to what honesty and bribery really mean. But the matter cannot rest there. Further reforms are still called for; more thorough checks are needed. And there can be no doubt that Mr. Trollope's picture of political life in the smaller towns of England will have its own effect—perhaps even a greater effect than would be produced by a Blue-book. At all events, Mr. Trollope will be read where a Blue-book would not; and hard is the heart that will not feel some pity for good Sir Thomas Underwood, firmly caught in the Lilliputian toils of a set of contemptible and rascally political dodgers and adventurers. Living men have had similar fate.

• *Ralph the Heir*. In three volumes. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. (Hurst and Blackett.)



## BRIEF NOTICES.

*Fernhurst Court.* By the Author of "Stone Edge." (Strahan and Co.) The author of "Stone Edge" has given us a pleasant but certainly not a powerful story in any respect. Here we have little of the quaint simplicity and directness which obtained in her former works by her skill in using the North-country dialect with so much purpose. This is, in fact, very much the ordinary love-story, with a slight infusion of "social science," if the expression may be allowed us. But it is written in an excellent style—free, flowing, graceful. The author has just allowed herself sometimes to be rather run away with by her facility in writing and her literary sympathies, so that here and there we have what seem to us to be affectations. But the characters, though there is nothing very extraordinary in any of them, are delineated with a certain quiet patience, that shows insight. Lady Wilmot and her son are very good, no less than Squire Dunedale and his daughter May, who is a very sweet creature. The Cannondale family are cleverly done. Some justification for one expression we have used may be found in these closing words:—

"In spite of these painful drawbacks to her happiness, there is something to be said for May's conviction, that it is better to endure any amount of loneliness in single life, than to encounter a marriage where the truest love, in spite of all imperfections, was not to be found. There is no half-way house in wedded life, and no aching solitude like that of an ill-matched pair, so close and yet so far away, eternally bound together and yet for ever divided. It is a proof of the long-suffering of the human race that great numbers of wedded pairs do not 'cut each other's throats and their own afterwards' every year, according to the Irish receipt, as the happiest solution of the dead-lock in which they have engaged themselves, after an acquaintance founded on duly dancing a certain number of gallops and waltzes together," &c., &c.

*The Gospel Church Delineated in the New Testament, in its Constitution, Worship, Order, Ministers, and Ministrations.* By HENRY WEBB. (Simpkin.) It is one of the signs of the times, and augurs good for the future union and communion of the various sections of the Christian Church, that there is now-a-days such a desire to look back to the primitive "Ecclesia," and to demonstrate from that what the Christian Church ought to be. The publication of the volume of essays entitled "Ecclesia" no doubt had its own effect; we have since heard almost the same arguments from Churchmen themselves. Mr. Webb's book is in a sense exhaustive. He does not aim at eloquence, or at any kind of literary effect; he rather aims at a condensed and complete statement. In a series of short chapters the whole subject is treated; and, though perhaps a little bald and unadorned, the book is thoroughly readable. In painting to us so correctly what the primitive church was, he points us to the noblest model that can be held forth. His chapter on "The Ministry of a Church incumbent on Elders" is well worthy of perusal. "Gospel ministrations," he says, "does not legitimately sever Christians into two bodies—such as 'clergy and laity. Nor can we sever, but in idea, the 'ministering members from the general body, when 'we refer to them as ministers, and to the rest not at 'the time ministering, to the Church. In the term, 'the Church, we include all the members whether 'ministering or not; in the term ministers, those who 'for the occasion shall minister."

*The First Duty of Women.* A Series of Articles Reprinted from the *Victoria Magazine*. 1865 to 1870. By MARY TAYLOR. (Emily Faithfull, Victoria Press.) A number of the most important questions in relation to the position of women are here treated with singular clearness and practical judgment. Not that we mean to say a point is never extravagantly put; but Miss Taylor, out of her merely literary instincts, aims at saying what she has got to say in the most effective manner; and has discovered that moderation and concentration are the main things to be attained, as they are amongst the most difficult. The chief aim of the book is to justify women in considering it their duty to earn money; one of the great arguments being that that only can be a source of true enjoyment which is honestly earned. The chapters on "Redundant Women," on "Feminine Honesty," and "Feminine Work," contain much that is suggestive and true. The criticism on Eugénie De Guérin, who just reached the edge of a true resolution as to money-earning service, is thoughtful, yet very appreciative of the subject. The perusal of it may be recommended to those who would, if they had their choice, read and dream and compose useless poetry rather than apply themselves to really useful productive work or service.

*Original Sin: An Essay on the Fall.* By JAMES FRAME. Second Edition. (Longmans.) We are glad to see a second edition of Mr. Frame's book. It is thoughtful and thorough and honest. He will not for a moment listen to the notions of the ultra-Calvinists as to that original sin which may be said to lie at the root of their system, and to compel them so remorselessly to people Hell, even with infants. Mr. Frame finds a means of receiving the doctrine, and yet of so qualifying it as to relieve it from a horribly fatalistic character, by sharply distinguishing between the paternal and the federal relationships of Adam. His chapter on the Imputation of Sin is especially valuable; and we have pleasure in recommending this new edition to our readers.

## Miscellaneous.

It is stated that the victims of the foot-and-mouth disease may now be reckoned by the thousand in Cambridgeshire, and that the disease is still on the increase. An increase is also reported from Northamptonshire.

**WORKING MEN'S FARES.**—A Stockwell clergyman, the Rev. Henry Venn Hebert, claims to be carried on the tramways at the working men's fare—viz., 1d. from Westminster Bridge to Brixton. The conductor having charged 3d., the rev. gentleman summoned him before the Lambeth magistrate on Friday for the 2d. in dispute. The magistrate decided against Mr. Hebert, as not being "a labourer, artisan, or mechanic," according to the meaning of the Act of Parliament.

The EARL OF DERBY presided on Thursday at the Bury Agricultural Show dinner. In the course of a speech on the current topics, he observed that a great deal was said at present about the backwardness of agriculturists as compared with manufacturers. Manufacturers had made great strides, it was true, but he should like to see the man who talked of the backwardness of agriculture and carry him back about fifty years to the time of Waterloo and show him what the country was at that time.

**GRAINS OF PARADISE.**—The adulteration of beer (says the *Leeds Mercury*), if we may judge from two days' experience in the Leeds police-court, is more common than can be pleasant to the lovers of the so-called "national beverage." Two Hunslet beersellers were on Thursday fined 50l. for using grains of paradise in the brewing of beer; and on Friday a man named Parker, who keeps a beer-house at Sheepscar, was also charged with having in his possession grains of paradise for the purpose of mixing with beer. The defence was that the defendant knew nothing of the matter, but the magistrates regarded it as a worse case than those heard the previous day, and inflicted a fine of 75l.

**DEATH OF A MILLIONAIRE.**—The death of Mr. Giles Loder, of Wilsford House, Wilts, took place in London a few days ago. The deceased, who was a wealthy Russian merchant, is said to have amassed a fortune of nearly four millions sterling. Mr. Loder was a liberal benefactor to the Salisbury Infirmary, and we believe that the church at Wilsford was rebuilt a few years ago at his expense. We understand that amongst bequests to other charities, amounting to from 35,000l. to 40,000l., Mr. Loder has left to the Salisbury Infirmary, 5,000l.; to the Salisbury National School, 1,000l.; and to the charities for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Poor Clergy in the counties of Wilts and Dorset, 1,000l.—*Salisbury Journal*.

**EDUCATION ENFORCED.**—There have been some important convictions at Middleton under the Factory Act. The proprietors of the Brookside Spinning Company were fined for employing two children under the age of thirteen years without certificates of attendance at school, and the parents of the children were also fined for neglecting to send their children to school. It transpired that the boys had made the excuse to the factory inspector and the schoolmaster that they had been detained at home to nurse, whereas they had, without the knowledge of their parents, been truants. The parents were informed by the magistrates that the law would not recognise their ignorance of the absence of the children from school.

**INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.**—At a meeting of the Workmen's Peace Association, held in London on Wednesday evening, a resolution was passed, pledging the society to give support to the notice of motion placed on the notice book of the House of Commons by Mr. H. Richard, M.P., relative to international arbitration, namely, that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will direct her Foreign Secretary to enter into communication with foreign powers, with a view to the establishment of a permanent system of international arbitration; and also pledging the Association to assist the General Peace Society in their intended movement to bring the subject largely before the country during the coming autumn and winter.

**WORKING MEN AND THE LIBERAL PARTY.**—A general meeting of the Labour Representation League was held at their rooms, in Cockspur-street, on Saturday; Mr. R. Latham presiding. The Chairman, in reviewing the proceedings of Parliament during its last session, spoke in severe terms of the nothingness of the legislative results achieved, and said he feared there was a want of sincerity and good faith on the part of Mr. Gladstone's Government towards the working people. He complained also of the covert hostility and littleness of spirit shown by so-called Liberals on many recent occasions, notably when dealing with the Mines Regulation Bill, the Trades Union Bill, and the eighteenth clause of the Election Bill, contrasting this with the promises made on the hustings in 1868 and elsewhere. An animated discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Paterson, Babbs, Eccarius, Ryan, Stainsby, Savage, Taylor, Mottershead, and others took part, the prevailing feeling expressed being that a conference should be held to consider the existing unsatisfactory relationship of the working people with the Liberal Party—which, it was urged, was altogether one-sided—and with the view to the organisation, if necessary, of an independent third party in the State for the purpose of securing national progress and the practical embodiment in law of those measures upon the proper settlement of which it was insisted that the happiness and permanent well-being of the working

classes of this country depend. A committee was appointed to communicate with the various trades organisations on the subject.

**THE STOWMARKET EXPLOSION.**—The coroner's inquiry was resumed on Monday. Professor Abel was examined. He attributed the explosion to the ignition of some very impure gun-cotton, promoted and accelerated by the heat of the weather. The Professor stated that he was familiar with the processes adopted for the manufacture of gun-cotton at Stowmarket, and approved them. If they were adhered to, a pure and good gun-cotton would be produced. Professor Abel was yesterday further examined. He repeated that he accounted for the explosion by the spontaneous ignition of some impure gun-cotton, promoted or accelerated by the heat of the weather. Cannon cartridges had been received at Woolwich from Stowmarket in 1864, and were now in a good state. Professor Abel, in answer to further questions, stated that the Russian Government had sent an officer specially to obtain information in the manufacture of gun-cotton. The Danish and Swedish Governments had made experiments, and the French Government had commenced experiments when the late war broke out. Subsequently Professor Abel detailed the result of experiments made at Woolwich in 1866 with impure gun-cotton made from the Austrian process. This cotton was purposely selected as impure, and there was a rather violent explosion when it became heated. It was very much of the character of the samples obtained from Upnor Castle. The Upnor cotton was, however, the most impure.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY STAMPEDE OF HORSES AT ALDERSHOT** is reported. On Tuesday last week the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, consisting of three squadrons, arrived at Aldershot from Windsor, and at once proceeded to occupy the canvas quarters on Cove Common. The horses, about three hundred in number, were picketed outside the encampment, according to the plan recently introduced by the military authorities, and which is based upon the system usually practised in the Prussian army. On Wednesday night, about eight o'clock, two dogs in the camp began to quarrel, and the larger animal bit the smaller severely, on which the latter, setting up a hideous yell, ran towards the horses. The sudden noise frightened the horses of two officers, and caused them to start from their pickets, followed by six troop-horses. A panic then seized the whole line, the three hundred broke loose simultaneously, running in all directions, some dragging the cords and pins and all wearing their saddle-cloths. Large numbers of men from the various regiments at Aldershot were soon in chase, under the command of Captain Hozier and several other officers, and, as almost every open route had been taken by the fugitives, the whole locality was scoured within a circuit of at least a dozen miles. About fifty horses galloped through the town of Farnham: of these fifteen were secured, the remainder running on towards Alton and Petersfield. At Willey, about two miles beyond Farnham, the troop dashed against the closed toll-gate and smashed it to pieces, while on the commons around Farnborough and Aldershot, in the opposite direction, many plunged against stakes or other obstructions, seriously injuring themselves. Several dropped dead within an hour, some were drowned in the canal, and others were captured in a crippled state. The pursuers returned to their quarters about midnight, leaving a number of horses at large, and the search was resumed the next morning at an early hour.

**AN EAST END SKETCH.**—M. Taine, in his notes upon England, speaking of Shadwell, describes "small streets, dusty courts infected by a smell of rotten rags, and tapestried with poor clothing and linen hung out to dry. The children swarm. At one moment," says M. Taine, "I had fourteen or fifteen round me, dirty, bare-footed, the little sister carrying the baby in her arms, the nursing of a year old, with its bald white head. Nothing can be more distressing to see than these white bodies, these flaxen tangles, these pasty cheeks plastered with dirt of long standing. They come running up, showing the gentleman to each other with curious and greedy gestures. The motionless mothers look out of the doorways with lack-lustre eyes. The narrow dwelling may be seen within, often one single room in which all is heaped together in the foul air. The houses often consist but of one story; they are low and narrow hovels in which to sleep and die. What an abode in winter, when the window remains shut through continuous weeks of rain and fog! And that this brood may not die of hunger, the father must not drink, must never be without work, must never be ill. Here and there is a heap of street sweepings. Women were working among the rubbish. One of them, who is old and faded, had a short pipe in her mouth. They raised themselves from their work to look at me, showing brutalised, disquieting faces like female Yahoos: perhaps that pipe with a glass of gin is the last idea which comes uppermost in their idiotic brain. Could anything be found therein above the instincts and appetites of a savage or a beast of burden? A miserable black cat, lank, lame, and bewildered, watched them out of the corners of its terrified eyes, and stealthily searched about a dust-heap; the old woman followed it with looks as wild as its own, mumbling as she did so, and evidently calculating that it represented two pounds or so of meat!" M. Taine thinks the street boys of this part of London more wretched-looking and more repulsive than the Parisian "voyo," and attributes this to the "climate being worse and the gin more murderous."



## Cleanings.

Canterbury reports pronounce the hop crop in Kent a comparative failure.

The *New Haven Register* says:—"In—line, in the article upon Yale College, in our last issue, for 'alum water' read *alma mater*."

Dr. Edwin Lankester has published a sixpenny pamphlet on cholera.

Mosquitoes have made their unpleasant appearance in London, as they have done for a brief space in August during the last five or six years.

A Yankee philosopher says: Some marry because they think the wimmin will be scarce next year, and live tew wonder how the crop holds out.

An economical man who bought a coat much too small for him, did not sell it again, as he was advised, but very wisely let it out.

The difference between an auction and sea-sickness? One is a sale of effects, the other the effects of a sail.

The model (by Noble) of the proposed statue to Oliver Cromwell, recently placed in front of Palace-yard, has been removed. A site for the statue, when completed, has been secured at Manchester.

The *Milk Journal* reports unfavourably on the London milk. "Out of fifty milks, collected principally around King's-cross, Euston-road, and Somers-town, we had forty bad, one good, and nine doubtful milks."

A SLIP OF THE TYPES.—A clergyman was travelling for his health on the continent, and instead of being benefited by his trip, he broke down at Baden-Baden. A religious journal tried to state the facts, but only succeeded in informing its readers that the "Rev. Dr. — broke the bank at Baden-Baden."

"CIVILISATION."—A new definition of the word "civilisation" reaches us from Japan. Lately, a Japanese visitor to the English Club was induced to take some champagne, and on putting away his third tumbler exclaimed with great fervour, "I like civilisation! I like civilisation!!" — *Athenaeum*.

A CALLOUS HUSBAND.—An Illinois woman committed suicide by hanging herself to an apple tree. At the funeral, a neighbour, noticing the sad appearance of the husband, consoled him by saying that he had met with a terrible loss. "Yes," said the husband, heaving a sigh, "she must have kicked awfully to shake off six bushels of green apples that would have been worth a dollar a bushel when they got ripe."

YANKEE INQUISITIVENESS.—"Look here, squire, where was you born?" said a persistent Yankee to a five minutes' acquaintance. "I was born," said the victim, "in Boston, Tremont Street, No. 44, left-hand side, on the 1st day of August, 1810, at five o'clock in the afternoon. Physician, Dr. Warren; nurse, Sally Benjamin." Yankee was answered completely. For a moment he was stuck. Soon, however, his face brightened, and he quickly said, "Yess, wa'al, I calculate you don't recollect whether it was a frame or brick house, dew ye?"

BISMARCK AGAIN.—It is related that at a social entertainment in Berlin, a timid member of Parliament approached Bismarck and asked him in what state he imagined Lorraine and Alsace would be after three years of German rule. "Does that trouble you much?" asked Bismarck. "Yes, very much," replied the deputy. "Well," rejoined the Prince, "it does not trouble me at all. Who knows whether the world will exist in three years from now?"

DIGNITY AND IMPUDENCE.—Professor H—, of Yale College, was passing out of the recitation-room on his crutches, when an ambitious freshman dropped into his cap a piece of paper, on which he had written legibly the word "monkey." Ticked with his joke, he told all his student friends. But a speedy retribution befell him. At the next recitation the bland professor addressed his division thus, in the sweetest tones:—"Gentlemen, as I was passing out of the room yesterday, one of your number did me the honour of leaving with me his card. If he will come forward I will shake hands with him." No one came forward.

A ROYAL MUFF.—The following anecdote was told with great glee at a dinner, by William IV., then Duke of Clarence:—"I was riding in the park the other day, on the road between Teddington and Hampton-wick, when I was overtaken by a butcher's boy, on horseback, with a tray of meat under his arm. 'Nice pony that of yours, old gentleman,' said he. 'Pretty fair,' was my reply. 'Mine's a good 'un too,' rejoined he, 'and I'll trot you to Hampton-wick for a pot of beer.' I declined the match; and the butcher's boy, as he stuck his single spur into the horse's side, exclaimed, with a look of contempt, 'I thought you were only a muff!'"

SIMPLE MODE OF DESTROYING WASPS.—Mr. Gordon has communicated to the pages of the *Floral World* a plan for the destruction of wasp-nests, which consists simply in thrusting into the mouth of the nest a piece of rag saturated with spirits of turpentine, and then covering the whole with a sod of turf. It is essential to use thoroughly good turpentine, and to keep it tightly corked, as its strength evaporates at a wonderfully rapid rate when it is exposed to the atmosphere. The rag should be fixed securely to a strong flexible rod of hazel or ash, and then be saturated by dipping it into the turpentine. Late in the evening is the most suitable time for destroying the nests.

PIGEON ENGLISH.—A young Chinaman, Choy Awah, a Sunday-school scholar in Washington, has been devoting himself to pigeon English, and

recently rendered the parable, in the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew, of the Wise and Foolish Virgins, in this wise: "The kingdom like ten girls; never marry; they bring some lanterns; come out till some new married man come that way: have got five wise and five foolish. Five hold lanterns with no oil. Smart five all have oil inside. The new married man come late; they sleep. By and by they all say, 'New married man come.' All go out to him. Five makey nice lanterns. Five fools says, 'You give my oil; lamp no oil, you give my some.' The smart say, 'I no give you; I not enough; you go market buy.' Foolish go market to buy. The new married man come. All come in to dinner. Shut the door. By and by the foolish come and say, 'Boss, boss, open door.' He say, 'I no likey you; you no my. Must be smart, no understand the day.'"

A PRACTICAL JOKE.—An old Scotch farmer, who was exceedingly fond of lessening the agricultural labour on his farm, happened to enter a chemist's shop one day on some business. He found the man of drugs busily employed cleaning a galvanic battery. The farmer looked on for some time at the operations of the chemist, and being roused by curiosity, he addressed the shopman. "What kind o' a machine dae ye ca' that, maister?" "Oh," replied the chemist, "this is a new machine for sowing turnips." "For sawin' neeps!" cried the astonished son of toil. "Hoo dist' work?" "Take hold of the two handles," said the chemist. The farmer soon complied, being now all eagerness to understand all about the new machine. No sooner had he laid hold of the handles than the chemist set the thing in motion. Soon he had the satisfaction of seeing the worthy farmer dancing and howling in the most dreadful manner. "Throw the handles on the counter," said the chemist. This the farmer found it impossible to do. At length, looking imploringly in the face of the chemist, he cried, "Woa! woa! man, it's perfect murder hauding that thing." The chemist then stopped the current of electricity. As soon as the farmer was released, he rushed from the shop, shouting, "Fags, I'll stick tae the auld-fashioned barrow yet."

NOTICE.—All announcements intended for this column must be accompanied by a remittance of half-a-crown in postage stamps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

## MARRIAGES.

VERNON—MELLARD.—August 31, at the Congregational Chapel, Uttoxeter, by the Rev. James M. Hodgson, M.A., James, youngest son of the late John Vernon, to Frances, only daughter of the late Frederick Mellard.  
KIRKWOOD—BROWN.—August 29, at the Tabernacle, Trowbridge, by the Rev. Thos. Mann, the Rev. G. Kirkwood, acting chaplain to the troops (Church of Scotland), Warley, Essex, to Elizabeth, third surviving daughter of the late Samuel Brown, Trowbridge.  
COOPER—WORLEY.—August 31, at Lower Clapton Congregational Church, Daniel Burton, son of J. Cooper, Esq., of Trinity-villa, Reading, to Martha Maskelyne, daughter of F. Worley, Esq., of Margate.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Aug. 30.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued ....	£39,394,740
Government Debt. £11,015,100	
Other Securities ..	3,984,900
Gold Coin & Bullion	24,394,740
Silver Bullion ....	
	£39,394,740

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietor's Capital £14,553,000	Government Securities (inc. dead weight annuity) £13,968,368
Reserve .....	5,101,605
Public Deposits ..	22,047,809
Other Deposits ..	22,047,809
Seven Day and other Bills ....	533,142
	£45,593,136
	£45,593,136

Aug. 31, 1871. FRANK MAY, Deputy Chief Cashier.

BREAKFAST.—EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Eppe & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Eppe's Cacaoine, a very thin beverage for evening use.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Sores which are daily extending, ulcers which are hourly deepening, may be arrested in their torturing progress, and induced to take a healthy action by applying this healing Ointment and taking these purifying Pills. It soothes all distempers, and extracts all morbid matters from the skin. Old ulcers of the legs, inflammations caused by varicose veins, cramps in the lower limbs, can easily be eased and shortly cured by Holloway's never-failing Ointment, which represses excessive, and stimulates sluggish, vascular and nervous action. In constitutions breaking down under piles, fistulas, and other similarly-painful maladies, a few applications of this soothing Ointment will give comfort, and a persistence in its use will effect a cure.

## Markets.

## CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, Monday, Sept. 4.

The supply of English wheat to this morning's market was very small for the season, and was cleared off at 1s. per qr. advance upon the prices of this day se'night. There was a good attendance and a fair demand for all descriptions of foreign at a similar improvement. Barley, beans, and peas are without change. Oats are in rather better demand, with

the turn against the buyer. Flour was unaltered. In mustard seed we heard of no sales, buyers and sellers being very wide apart in their views.

## CURRENT PRICES.

Per Qr.		Per Qr.	
s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>WHEAT—</b>			
Essex and Kent, red. . . . .	— to —	<b>PEAS—</b>	
Ditto new. . . . .	51 to 57	Grey . . . . .	37 to 40
White . . . . .	—	Maple . . . . .	43 46
" new . . . . .	56 67	White . . . . .	38 42
Foreign red . . . . .	52 54	Boilers . . . . .	38 42
" white . . . . .	57 59	Foreign . . . . .	37 40
<b>BARLEY—</b>			
English malting . . . . .	31 34	<b>RYE—</b>	
Chevalier. . . . .	36 42		36 38
Distilling. . . . .	35 39	<b>OATS—</b>	
Foreign . . . . .	33 37	English feed . . . . .	23 26
<b>MALT—</b>		" potato. . . . .	27 32
Pale . . . . .	—	Scotch feed . . . . .	—
Chevalier. . . . .	—	" potato. . . . .	—
Brown . . . . .	49 54	Irish Black . . . . .	19 21
<b>BEANS—</b>		" White . . . . .	21 24
Ticks . . . . .	37 38	Foreign feed . . . . .	16 20
Harrow . . . . .	39 43	<b>FLOUR—</b>	
Small . . . . .	—	Town made . . . . .	47 50
Egyptian. . . . .	32 33	Best country . . . . .	—
		households . . . . .	39 42
		Norfolk & Suffolk . . . . .	37 38

BREAD, Saturday, Sept. 2.—The prices in the Metropolitan are, for Wheat Bread, per 4 lbs. loaf, 7d. to 8d.; Household Bread, 6d. to 7d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Monday, Sept. 4.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 20,240 head. In the corresponding week in 1870 we received 7,951; in 1869, 14,032; in 1868, 4,419; in 1867, 12,991; in 1866, 15,589; and in 1865, 20,915 head. In the cattle trade, to-day, business to a moderate extent has been passing. The show of beasts has been rather more liberal, but really choice stock has been scarce. The demand has been to a moderate extent. The best Scots and crosses have made 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d., and occasionally 5s. 10d. per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received about 1,700 shorthorns, &c.; and from other parts of England, 200 various breeds; and from Ireland, 100 oxen. There has been a good show of sheep in the pens. The foreign element has predominated. The demand has been active, and prices have been supported, the best Downs and half-breeds readily making 6s. 8d. to 6s. 10d. per 8lbs. Calves have sold at the rates previously current. Pigs have sold at about late rates.

Per 8lbs., to sink the offal.		s.		d.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 8 to 4 10	Pr. coarse woolled	6 2 6 6		
Second quality	5 2 5 4	Prime Southdown	6 8 6 10		
Prime large oxen	5 4 5 6	Lge. coarse calves	3 8 4 6		
Prime Scots . . .	5 8 5 10	Prime small . . .	5 0 5 8		
Coarse inf. sheep	4 4 4 10	Large hogs . . .	3 6 4 8		
Second quality . .	5 0 5 8	Neat sm. porkers	4 0 4 8		

Lamb, 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d., and Quarter old store pigs, —s. to —s. each.

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET, Monday, Sept. 4.—Increased supplies of meat have been on sale. The trade has been dull at our quotations.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.		s.		d.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	3 8 to 3 10	Middling do.	4 4 to 5 0		
Middling do.	3 10 4 0	Prime do.	5 0 5 8		
Prime large do.	4 8 5 0	Large pork . . .	3 8 4 0		
Prime small do.	5 0 5 4	Small do. . . . .	4 8 5 4		
Veal . . . . .	4 8 5 4	Lamb . . . . .	4 0 6 0		
Inferior Mutton	4 0 4 4				

PROVISIONS, Monday, Sept. 4.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,346 firkins butter and 3,224 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 22,891 packages butter and 2,246 bales bacon. The sale for Irish butter has been rather more active during the past week, and sales of the finest Clonmells were made at 110s. to 117s. free on board. The finer descriptions of foreign sold well, and brought an advance of 4s. to 6s. per cwt.; best Dutch, 126s. to 128s. The finest Waterford sizeable bacon cleared well at full prices, but some sales were pressed of Cork and Limerick stout and heavy meat, and a decline of some shillings submitted to. No particular change to notice in Hamburg meat.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Friday, Sept. 1.—We have very little alteration to notice this week, supplies being about equal to the demand, and trade continues very steady. Pines are not quite so plentiful as they have been, and grapes have gone up a little. The Spanish and Portuguese grapes, the first consignment of which arrived during the week, are realising very low prices. We have good supplies of potatoes, at slightly advanced prices.

HOPS.—BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 4.—Our market has been extremely flat, owing to the continuance of fine weather and entire absence of demand, which have had the effect of slightly easing prices for low and medium grades; but notwithstanding the limited business passing in these, fine hops are firmly held and their prices well maintained. During the past week small parcels of new hops, principally from the Weald of Kent and Sussex, have arrived in the market, but meet with a very poor acceptance on account of their imperfect quality, being only early hops, and the high rates demanded by planters. A few lots were disposed of at from £7 to £9. Continental advices state the plantations to have generally slightly improved, and one half of a crop may be expected with favourable weather. Total imports from 1st September, 1870, to 31st August, 1871, 71,555 bales. Mid and East Kents, 3l. 4l. 4s. to 7l. 7s.; Weald of Kent, 3l. 4l. to 5l. 5s.; Sussex, 3l. 3l. 10s. to 5l.; Farnham and country, 4l. 10s. 5l. 5s. to 6l.; Olds, 1l. 1l. 5s. to 1l. 10s.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 4.—These markets have been fairly supplied with potatoes. The demand has been only to a moderate extent, at the annexed quotations:—Regents, 60s. to 80s. per ton; Kidneys, 80s. to 110s. per ton; Shaws, 40s. to 60s. per ton.

SEED, Monday, Sept. 4.—There is nothing of importance passing in cloverseed for want of supplies of English. American was held quite as high, with a few buyers for France. Fine trefoil realised quite as much money, with some inquiry for the best samples of old. Choice trifolium brought previous values, with a moderate sale. New white mustardseed from Cambridgeshire could be bought at low rates, but the supply from Essex was held too high for the mustard makers. Winter tares were steady in value and demand. New English rapeseed was scarce and again dearer. Canaryseed was held higher, and in fair request.

WOOL, Monday, Sept. 4.—Although business in the wool market has not been on a liberal scale, the tone has continued healthy; choice hoggs and wethers have been dealt in to a fair extent, and prices continue firm.



**OIL**, Monday, Sept. 4.—Linseed oil has been firm. Rape has been steady. Other oils have sold slowly.

**TALLOW**, Monday, Sept. 4.—The market is quiet. Y.C., spot, 44s. per cwt. Town tallow, 42s. 6d. net cash.

**COAL**, Monday, Sept. 4.—Market 3d. per ton dearer; steady, Hettons, 18s. 6d.; Hettons South, 18s. 3d.; Hettons Lyons, 15s. 9d.; Hartlepool (original) 18s. 6d.; Hawthorn, 12s. 3d.; Eden Main, 16s.; Holywell Main, 17s.; Hartley's, 18s. 6d.; Tees, 18s. 3d. Ships fresh arrived, 18; ships left from last day, 2. Ships at sea, 25.

### Advertisements.

**A GENTLEMAN** wishes to RECOMMEND a man of experience and good address as CLERK, Traveller, Collector, or to fill any office of trust.—Apply, B. B. B., "Isle of Wight Times" Office, Ryde.

**A MINISTER**, residing in one of the best parts of TORQUAY, is willing to RECEIVE into his family a YOUTH needing residence in a southern climate, and to direct his studies. He would receive all the comforts and care of a home.—Address, Alpha, Post-office, Torquay.

**SITE** for a CHURCH or CHAPEL.—TO BE LET OR SOLD, a most eligible piece of FREEHOLD LAND, in a good neighbourhood in the North of London, presenting many advantages.—Apply to Mr. P. Dashwood, 75, Mark-lane, E.C.

**PALESTINE, EGYPT, &c.**—Mr. GAZE, the originator and first conductor of Tours to the East, will start OCTOBER 14 with his Fifth Party to EGYPT and the HOLY LAND, including a Grand Tour, by the Rhine and Switzerland, to Milan, Florence, Rome, Naples, &c. &c., returning for Christmas. Full particulars in "Tourist Gazette," offices, 163, Strand, London.

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The School is fitted for 300 Boarders, and is quite full. Candidates to communicate with the Secretary, and furnish copies of their Testimonials on or before the 16th September next.

Candidates not more than 40 years of age will be preferred. Salary, £400 per annum, and a capitation fee of £1 for every boy over the number of 150. Residence free of rent, rates, and taxes.

THOS. W. TURNLEY, Secretary.

Bedford, August 12, 1871.

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Prospectus, with references and copies of Examination Papers, on application.

AUTUMN TERM will COMMENCE THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

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House and grounds spacious, locality very healthy. Former Pupils gained scholarships and degrees. One, on being called to the bar, was awarded first honours and 150 guineas by the Council of Legal Education. Most of the Pupils attend chapel. Terms moderate. Prospectus, with view of premises, by post. A Pupil Teacher wanted at half-terms.

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The Directors deplore the great loss which the Company has sustained through the removal by death (within a fortnight of each other) of the lamented Chairman and Vice-Chairman, Messrs. Edmund Dunn and John Smith. From the foundation of the Company, until the close of their lives, they discharged their duties as Directors with earnest fidelity. The vacancies at the Board have been filled up until the Annual Meeting, by the election of Mr. Henry Potter Olney (of the firm of Messrs. Olney, Amsden and Co.), and of Dr. Edward Bean Underhill (Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society).

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The AUTUMNAL MEETING will be held in SWANSEA on the 9th OCTOBER and three following days.

Members intending to be present should immediately communicate with me, that fitting arrangements may be made for their accommodation.

ALEX. HANNAY, Secretary.

18, South-street, Finsbury, Sept. 6, 1871.

### OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.

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